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EVALUATION OF PROGRAMMES FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS OF UTTAR PRADESH

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PREFACE

The project has a long gestation. Though began in 1996 its work had to be stopped in October 1997 when it was hardly three months away of its completion due to non-academic reasons.

It needed all the appreciative gestures of Mr. S.N. Jha, the then Principal Secretary, Planning and Dr. Ashis Kumar, Specialist of the Planning Department to begin the project a new (please see the Planning Department Letter No.-५/१०/३५-आ०-२/६३-१३८ टी०सी० dated 18 March 2002)

In the course of this project I incurred immense debt from S.N. Jha, Ashis Kumar and others in the Planning Department, A.K. Singh and Ishrat Hasnain in the Institute and Anil Kumar, Seema Parveen and Neerja Mishra, my research assistants, in the project. In the administration, I am indebted to Manoharan, K. for word processing and R.S. Bisht to sort out problems in the administration of the project and also the Director.

I, however, remain responsible for any mistakes and gaps, if any, in the report.

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CHAPTER I

POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES: A BRIEF OUTLINE

INTRODUCTION

Fight against poverty begins in the early fifties with the launching of Community Development Movement. This integrated approach to rural development included agriculture, animal husbandry, rural industries, health and women's development and also created 500 national extension service blocks.

The period also saw initiation of Panchayati Raj Institutions on the basis of Balwant Rai Committee Report. Land reform measures, tenancy reforms, ceiling on land holdings, distributions of surplus lands, consolidation of land holdings were also undertaken during this period in different states.

In the seventies, the poverty alleviation programmes saw the establishment of Small Farmers Development Agencies (SFDA's), Marginal Farmers Development Agencies (MFDA's), Crash Schemes for Rural Employment, Food for Work Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programmes, etc.

The purpose of these programmes was to strengthen the rural base of the economy, development of rural infrastructure (road and other community assets), employment creation through labour intensive works. The emphasis in this decade in the poverty alleviation programme was shifted to fulfilling minimum needs.

The eighties saw sharper changes in the poverty alleviation programmes when their focus was shifted to directly targetted poverty alleviation programmes. During this period the following specific programmes were created, with specific target groups:

- **Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP):** This IRDP was universalized and specific attention was given to the families living below poverty line through banking credit and government subsidies, given conjunctively.
- **Training of Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA):** Both were launched during the period. The latter was specifically targetted towards upliftment of women in families below poverty line.
- **Wage Employment Programmes - National Rural Employment Programmes (NREP) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) -** were established.

From the mid-eighties onwards a few other specific group - targetted programmes were introduced in further strengthening of the progress

- **Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) -** for provisioning of housing of SCs/STs and bonded labours as part of RLEGP.
- **Social Forestry Programmes** also introduced as part of RLEGP.

Subsequently NREP and RLEGP were merged together to form well-known Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). During this period the technology mission on drinking water provision was also launched.

In the nineties the Seventy Third and Seventh Fourth Constitutional Amendments legislated for the establishment of 3-tier Panchayati Raj System and democratics the process of government.

During this period quite a few new targetted programmes were introduced:

- **Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)** to provide 100 days work in a year.
- **National Social Assistance Programmes (NSAP)** with its components, namely **National Old Age Pension Schemes (NOAPs)**, **National Family Benefit Schemes (NFBS)** and **National Maternity Benefit Schemes (NMBS)** : They were meant to provide social security to poor households.
- **Ganga Kalyan Yojana** : Its purpose was to provide ground water based irrigation facilities.

II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

From the mid-nineties onwards, these poverty alleviation programmes were reorganized again supposedly to make them more effective. A few new programmes were also introduced.

For promotion of self-employment for the rural poor, the IRDP, which was started in 1980-81, was a major instrument. However, the IRDP had certain limitations like : the loans were often appropriated by the non-poor; the average investment per family was too low to generate income enough to take the families out of poverty; massive corruption; and projects selected were often unviable. To improve upon these, the Swarna Jayanti Swarozgar Yojana was started by the Government of India from the year 1999-2000 by merging 6 schemes - IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, Improved Tool Kits Programme, Ganga Kalyan Yojana and Million Wells Scheme. The schemes were merged to ensure greater integration of the programmes at the implementing level. The funds are shared by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25.

A significant aspect of the Yojana is that every family assisted under the programme will be brought above the poverty line in 3 years. The programme aims to create substantial additional incomes for the poor. During Ninth Five Year Plan the U.P.'s share was Rs.538 crore was provided out of which Rs.341.67 crore was utilized. The state share for the Tenth Five Year Plan has been fixed at Rs.650 crore and that of Annual Plan 2002-2003 at Rs.64 crore.

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana

Started by the Government of India from November 2001 by merging two schemes - Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme. Cost sharing between the Centre and State will be in the ratio of 75:25. Objective of the scheme is to provide wage employment and food security in rural areas.

Annual Action Plan

The Annual Action Plan will be independently prepared at all Panchayati Raj Institution levels. The responsibility for preparation of the Plan will be that of the Zilla Panchayat for the work to be taken up at the district level. For the Tenth Five Year Plan Rs.246 crore has been envisaged. For Annual Plan 2002-2003 Rs.1535 lakh has been targetted.

Indira Awaas Yojana

Indira Awaas Yojana was launched during 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and continued as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana since its launching from April 1989. It was made an independent scheme from January 1, 1996. The objective of the scheme is to provide

grant for construction of houses to SC/ST, free bonded labour, and non-SC/ST rural poor below poverty line. During the Ninth Plan Rs.902 crore was allocated against which Rs.297.12 crore was utilized. For the Tenth Plan Rs.600 has been allocated. For the Annual Plan 2002-2003 Rs.79.25 crore has been allocated.

Drought Prone Area Programme

This programme was launched in arid and semi-arid areas to promote productive dry land agriculture. The programme was being implemented in Uttar Pradesh on a 50:50 basis and since 1974-75 and 75:25 basis since 1999-2000. At present the programme is in operation in 60 blocks of 15 districts. The financial target at the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan was Rs.9181.92 lakhs. The state share outlay is Rs.100 crore for the Tenth Five Year Plan and Rs.10 crore for the Annual Plan 2002-2003.

Integrated Wasteland Development Programme

The main objective of this programme is to develop wasteland according to land capability. Prior to April 1, 2002 the scheme was fully financed by the Ministry of Rural Development of Land Resources, Government of India. After the revision of cost norms from Rs.4000 to Rs.6000 per hectare by Government of India in September 2001, the cost sharing under IWDP between the Central and State Governments was Rs.5500 and Rs.500 respectively. During 2001-2002 the anticipated expenditure is 731.42 lakh. During the Tenth Five Year Plan the requirement of funds is expected to be Rs.1298.82 lakh.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme

The objective of this programme was to survey and assess the need of rural energy at the block level and to formulate an Integrated Perspective Plan for optimum utilization of available resources of rural energy. Due to paucity of funds there is lack of awareness about this programme at the rural level. An outlay of Rs.3000 has been proposed for the Tenth Five Year Plan and Rs.360 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2002-2003.

Ambedkar Vishesh Rozgar Yojana

This Yojana was launched on September 25, 1991 to accelerate sustained employment generation in rural areas of the state. For the Ninth Five Year Plan the total outlay allotted was Rs.200 crore. The outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 is Rs.40 crore.

Rozgar Chattri Yojana

This scheme was started in 1998-99 to provide gainful employment to rural and urban poor especially to those living below the poverty line.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

The scheme was started in August 2002 with the object of connecting, within the next three years, every habitation with a population of 1000 people through all weather roads and every habitation of more than 500 persons by the year 2007. By the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs.11361 crore is likely to be incurred.

Vidhayak Nidhi

This scheme was started in 1998-99 and is 100 per cent state funded. The objective of the scheme is to enable the public representative to fulfil the local demands of the people. During 1998-99 Rs.25 lakh and during 1999-2000 Rs.50 lakh were granted to each honourable member of the State Legislative Assembly and Council. From 2000-2001 Rs.75 lakh is being granted to each member. Rs.1138.88 crore has been spent during the Ninth Plan and for the Tenth Plan Rs.1893.75 crore has been laid out.

Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi and Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi

In order to ensure balanced and reduce inter-regional disparities and backwardness the State Government created the Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi for Eastern Uttar Pradesh and the Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi for the Bundelkhand 1990-91. During the Tenth Five Year an outlay of Rs.2390.21 crore has been allocated for Special Area Development Programme out of which the share of Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi is Rs.750 crore and Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi is Rs.250 crore. For the year 2002-03 Rs.150 crore is allocated for Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi and Rs.50 crore for Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi.

Employment Assurance Scheme

This scheme was launched in 1993 and is the only major wage employment programme for rural areas. The scheme was designed to provide supplementary wage employment for unskilled rural poor specially in the most backward blocks where incomes were low and employment opportunities were lacking. However, an evaluation of the scheme showed that the scheme suffered from some major flaws. The

wage : material norm of 60:40 has not been observed, genuine muster rolls have not been observed and prescribed norms relating to the type of assets to be created have not been followed.

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana

The Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana was introduced in 1999 as the restructured version of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, which was itself initiated in 1989 by merging two separate wage employment schemes - the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme. However, an evaluation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana revealed that the projects selected often bore little relationship to local needs, resources were spread thinly to ensure wide coverage of area due to which quality of work suffered, muster rolls were fudged to exaggerate the volume of employment and to misappropriate funds and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which was meant to be implemented by use of local labour was in fact done using contractors. These problems were sought to be addressed by restructuring of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana to Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana. In 2000-01 Rs.1650 crore were allocated for Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana.

Though, these projects do not strictly come within the purview of the rural areas, they are mentioned here as they are meant primarily for smaller towns where the rural-urban divide is thin.

Wage Employment Programme in Urban Areas

This programme is a successor to an earlier wage employment programme called Scheme for Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) which was part of the Nehru Rozgar

Yojana for urban areas. This programme seeks to provide wage employment to beneficiaries below the poverty line living within the jurisdiction of Urban Local Bodies with a population less than 5 lakhs. The material : labour ratio for works under this programme is 60:40 and the wage paid shall be the minimum notified in the area. The total expenditure for this programme in 1999-2000 was Rs.177.81 crore.

Self-Employment Programme for the Urban Poor

The programme for Self-Employment for the Urban Poor was launched in 1986 to assist beneficiaries from urban poor households living in cities with a population of 10,000 and above. Loans of Rs.5000 were provided by Banks to start various types of town services including services that required no skill such as tea shop and rickshaw pulling and also services that required skill such as repairing of TV, Radio and Carpentry. From 1992-93 Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor was merged with a scheme of Urban Micro-Enterprises (SUME), which was part of the Nehru Rozgar Yojana launched in 1989. When the Nehru Rozgar Yojana was replaced by the SJSRY in 1999 SUME was merged into the Urban Self-Employment Programme, which is a component of SJSRY.

Self-Employment for Educated Youth

Self-Employment for Educated Urban Youth was launched in 1983-84. It was targetted at educated youth in the age group of 18-35 years belonging to families with income not exceeding Rs.10,000 per annum. Assistance was given in the form of a loan upto a maximum of Rs.25,000. The activities financed covered a wide range from horticulture to fishing and small tea gardens. The scheme covered urban area other than cities with a population of more than one million.

Khadi and Village Industries

The government promotes employment in rural areas by assisting the Khadi and Village Industries. The KVIC has a total budgetary allocation of Rs.400 crore in 1999-2000, which is used for giving grants and rebates to implementing agencies that support khadi and polyvastra, providing marketing assistance to KVI, for training programme for artisans and entrepreneurs, and for operating a margin money scheme for village industries.

III. CONCLUDING OBSERVATION

Fight against poverty began in the eighties. In the initial decade this anti-poverty drive was through structural changes of the society. From the sixties onwards, the focus of anti-poverty programme changed from emphasis on structural changes to social group specific programme, which sought to generate income through special programme and/or raised the capacities of the weaker section through education, improve their health, etc. In course of time these programmes have been changed in form, content and number, but the basic focuses have remained unchanged.

CHAPTER II

EVALUATION OF PROGRAMMES FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS OF UTTAR PRADESH: A CASE STUDY OF TWO VILLAGES IN THE HARDOI DISTRICTS OF UTTAR PRADESH

I. DISTRICT HARDOI

Hardoi is a Western district of the Lucknow Division of Uttar Pradesh. It is bounded by Shahjahanpur and Lakhimpur Kheri in the North, Lucknow and Unnao in the South, Sitapur in the East and Kanpur and Farrukhabad in the West.

Lying between the rivers Ganga and Gomti the district is a level plain with unimportant elevations and depressions. The district can be divided into three topographic divisions — the low lands (Tarai), the uplands (Bangar) and the Central level plains. The low lands are surrounded by the Ganga Ramganga, Ganna and many rivulets and streams, and is very fertile. The Northern part of the district is higher in elevation and is known as *bangar* (upland) and is drained by the river Sai. The central plain stretches from the valley of the river Sai to the middle of the district.

The main soils of the district are the sandy bhur, loamy bangar, clayey khadar and alkaline usar. The district enjoys a pleasant and healthy monsoonal climate. Dhak, babul, khajjar bel, neem, pipal, shisham, bamboos and thorny bushes, etc. are the major vegetal species of the district.

The Hardoi district is comprised four tehsils — Bilgram, Hardoi, Sandila and Shahabad. Each tehsil has been divided into development blocks and each block has

been further divided into Nyaya panchayats, gram sabhas and villages. So, there are 19 blocks, 191 Nyaya Panchayats, 1,481 Gram Sabhas, 1,983 Villages and 13 Towns in Hardoi.

The district is served by a network of roads and railway tracks. Inter and intra regional flow of goods is done by railways and trucks. In rural areas, bullock carts are important means of transportation. As regards electricity the lion's share goes to irrigation and water supply. Industrial uses claim one-third of the total consumption.

Both surface and sub-surface water is tapped for irrigation. Canals are an important source of irrigation. However, the largest source of irrigation are tubewells, which account for a little over half of the net area irrigated. The economy of the district is primarily and dominantly agricultural.

Mainly two harvests of kharif and rabi are harvested. The third crop Zaid does not occupy an important place. Maize, Gram, Barley, Jaur, Urad and Arhar are cultivated in the district. However, wheat and paddy are the main crops grown in the district. Agriculture continues to be carried out largely on traditional lines on account of small size of operational holdings.

Animal husbandry plays an important role in the rural economy of the district as it provides draught power for cultivation and transportation of goods. It supplements the income of the farmers and also provides food. Fishery is another sector, which is being developed in the district with the help of government agencies.

The district is not gifted with mineral wealth. The minerals found in the area are of little economic importance. Lack of minerals, inadequate power supply, under-

developed transport network, scarcity of technical and skilled labour, etc. have been the main constraints in the industrial development of the district.

The small scale industrial units in the district includes printing presses, general engineering workshops, agricultural equipment workshops, steel trunks, brassware, soap making, plastic and candle manufacturing, cement jali, PVC pipes, etc. Handloom has its main mooring in the district. The main handloom products are dhoti, garha and chadar.

II. VILLAGES

In this district of Hardoi, we have chosen two villages Lacchipur and Kalyanpur for intensive study. Details of the two villages are the following:

Sl.No.	Details	Kalyanpur	Lacchipur
01.	Block	Malwa	Malwa
02.	District	Hardoi	Hardoi
03.	Distance from Block	3 Kms.	5.5 Kms.
04.	Distance from the District	53 Kms.	56 Kms.
05.	Geographical Area	129.12 ha.	180.8 ha.
06.	Cultivable Land	106.0 ha.	155.9 ha.
07.	Uncultivable Land	12.2 ha.	14.9 ha.
08.	Irrigated Area	102.0 ha.	155.9 ha.
09.	Tubewell Irrigated Area	102.0 ha.	155.9 ha.
10.	Unirrigated	04.0 ha.	539.0 ha.*
11.	Pasture Land	0.35 ha.	
12.	Village Common Land	12.2 ha.	14.94 ha.
13.	Panchayat Building	0.03 ha.	0.04 ha.
14.	Banjar Land	0.05 ha.	8.5 ha.

* Note : This is usar affected land.

Source : District Block Office.

III. VILLAGE LAND HOLDINGS

In Lacchipur majority of the respondents (35.04 per cent) were marginal landholders, 25.23 per cent were small landholders and 26.17 per cent were semi-medium landholders (Table 2.1). A very miniscule (1.4 per cent) were large landholders while 12.16 per cent were medium landholders.

In Kalyanpur the respondents were more evenly distributed according to their land holding sizes - 20.21 per cent were marginal, 17.55 per cent were small, 27.66 per cent were semi-medium and 28.73 per cent were medium landholders. The large landholders formed a very small part of the total 5.85 per cent.

Table 2.1 : Distribution of Households According to Land Size :
Lacchipur and Kalyanpur

Village	Land Holding Size					Total
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	Large Holding (>10)	
Lacchipur	75 (35.04)	54 (25.23)	56 (26.17)	26 (12.16)	3 (1.40)	214 (100.00)
Kalyanpur	38 (20.21)	33 (17.55)	52 (27.66)	54 (28.73)	11 (5.85)	188 (100.00)
Total	113 (28.11)	87 (27.64)	108 (26.87)	80 (19.90)	14 (13.48)	402 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey.

IV. CASTE-WISE LAND HOLDINGS

In both the villages majority of the respondents — 65 per cent in Lacchipur and about 74 per cent in Kalyanpur — belonged to the SC/ST category (Table 2.2); 26.98 per cent of the respondents in Lacchipur and 14.08 per cent in Kalyanpur belonged to the

OBC category. A very small percentage of the respondents belonged to the upper castes in both the villages.

Table 2.2 : Distribution of Households According to Caste :
Lacchipur and Kalyanpur

Village	Caste			
	Upper Caste	SC/ST	OBC	Total
Lacchipur	20 (07.94)	164 (65.08)	68 (26.98)	252 (100.00)
Kalyanpur	25 (12.14)	152 (73.79)	29 (14.08)	206 (100.00)
Total	45 (09.80)	316 (68.90)	97 (21.10)	458 (100.00)

Note : The total of this table does not agree with the Table 2.1 as this table includes landless which the Table 2.1 does not have.
Source: Field Survey.

V. LAND AND CASTE

Table 2.3 gives the relationship between caste and land in the two villages. In Lacchipur a majority of the upper caste respondents (41.18 per cent) were semi-medium land holders and a sizeable percentage (11.76 per cent) were large landholders. 57 per cent of the SC/ST respondents were marginal and small landholders while another 28 per cent were semi-medium landholders. Almost 74 per cent of the OBC respondents were marginal and small landholders, and no OBC respondent was a large landholder. This clearly shows the oppression of the lower castes in the village.

In Kalyanpur, no upper caste respondent was a marginal landholder while nearly 71 per cent were semi-medium landholders. 25 per cent of the upper caste respondents were medium and large landholders. Among the SC/ST respondents 39 per cent were marginal and small landholders while 37 per cent were medium and

large landholders. Among the OBC respondents a large 42.31 per cent were small landholders. This clearly shows the advantageous position of the upper castes as compared to the lower castes in terms of land possession.

Table 2.3 : Distribution of Households According to Caste and Class Size in Lacchipur and Kalyanpur

Village	Caste	Land Holding Size					
		Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	Large Holding (>10)	Total
Lacchipur	Upper Caste	2 (11.76)	5 (29.41)	7 (41.18)	1 (05.88)	2 (11.76)	17 (100.00)
	SC/ST	52 (36.36)	30 (20.98)	40 (27.97)	20 (13.99)	1 (00.70)	143 (100.00)
	OBC	21 (38.89)	19 (35.19)	9 (16.66)	5 (09.26)	—	54 (100.00)
	Total	75 (35.05)	54 (25.23)	56 (26.17)	26 (12.15)	3 (01.40)	214 (100.00)
Kalyanpur	Upper Caste	—	1 (04.17)	17 (70.83)	4 (16.67)	2 (08.33)	24 (100.00)
	SC/ST	33 (23.91)	21 (15.22)	32 (23.19)	44 (31.88)	8 (05.80)	138 (100.00)
	OBC	5 (19.23)	11 (42.31)	3 (11.54)	6 (23.08)	1 (03.85)	26 (100.00)
	Total	38 (20.21)	33 (17.55)	52 (27.66)	54 (28.72)	11 (05.85)	188 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey.

VI. OCCUPATION

Tables 2.4 & 2.5 give the distribution of persons in two villages according to their occupation and relationship between occupation and land holdings. In Lacchipur, the main occupation of majority of the respondents was cultivation (Table 2.4) of their own land. About 15.5 per cent of the respondents were also unskilled/construction workers and only 1 respondent had white-collars job showing the rustic and unadvanced state of the village.

In Kalyanpur, the scenario was a little better with 52.4 per cent of the respondents cultivating their own land and 14.9 per cent being in white-collar services.

In Lacchipur, among the marginal landholders, majorities 58.67 per cent are cultivators (own land) (Table 2.5). A sizeable per cent (22.67 per cent) are also unskilled construction workers. About 79.63 per cent of the small, 80.36 per cent of the semi-medium and 88.46 per cent of the medium landholders are also cultivators on their own land. Among the large landholders 66.67 per cent were too old to work.

Table 2.4 : Distribution of Person According to Occupation in Lacchipur and Kalyanpur

Sl.No.	Occupation	Lacchipur	Kalyanpur	Total
00.	No response	1 (04.00)	31 (14.90)	32 (07.00)
01.	White-Collar Service	--	16 (07.70)	16 (03.50)
02.	Blue Collar Service	2 (08.00)	8 (03.80)	10 (02.20)
03.	Business - Large Scale	--	2 (01.00)	2 (00.40)
04.	Petty/Small Scale Business/Service	2 (00.80)	5 (02.40)	7 (01.50)
05.	Skilled Workers	9 (03.60)	--	9 (02.00)
06.	Professionals	--	--	--
07.	Agriculture Labourers	11 (04.40)	15 (07.20)	26 (05.70)
08.	Unskilled Construction Workers	39 (15.50)	13 (06.30)	52 (11.30)
09.	Cultivators	158 (62.70)	109 (52.40)	267 (58.00)
10.	Housewife	1 (00.40)	1 (00.50)	2 (00.40)
11.	Student	--	1 (00.50)	1 (00.20)
12.	Too Old for Jobs	4 (01.60)	--	4 (00.90)
13.	Unemployed	--	1 (00.50)	1 (00.20)
14.	Others	25 (09.90)	6 (02.90)	31 (06.70)
	Total	252 (100.0)	208 (100.0)	460 (100.0)

Note : Figures in the bracket are percentage. The total may not add upto hundred.

Source: Field Survey.

Table 2.5 : Distribution of Households According to Occupation and Land Holding (Owned) Size in Lacchipur and Kalyanpur

32728
(Nos.)

Village	Occupation	Land Holding Size (Owned : Acres)					
		Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	Large Holding (>10)	Total
Lacchipur	Blue Collar	1(1.3)	—	1(1.8)	—	—	2
	Skilled Worker	1(1.3)	2(3.7)	—	—	—	3
	Agriculture Labourers	4(5.3)	—	1(1.8)	—	—	5
	Unskilled/Construction Workers	17(22.7)	5(9.3)	4(7.1)	1(3.9)	—	27
	Cultivators	44(58.7)	43(79.6)	45(80.4)	23(88.5)	1(33.3)	156
	Others	8(10.7)	4(7.4)	5(8.9)	2(7.7)	2(66.6)	21
	Total	75 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	56 (100.0)	26 (100.0)	3(100.0)	214
Kalyanpur	White Collar	3(7.9)	3(9.1)	6(11.1)	1(1.9)	—	13
	Blue Collar	—	2(6.1)	2(3.7)	3(5.6)	1(9.1)	8
	Small Business	—	1(3.0)	2(3.7)	2(3.7)	—	5
	Agriculture Labourers	12(31.6)	—	—	3(5.6)	—	15
	Unskilled/Construction Workers	4(10.5)	3(9.1)	1(1.9)	3(5.6)	—	11
	Cultivators	16(42.1)	20(60.6)	37(71.2)	37(68.5)	8(72.7)	118
	Others	3(7.8)	4(12.1)	4(7.5)	5(9.25)	2(18.8)	18
	Total	38 (100.0)	33 (100.0)	52 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	11 (100.0)	188

Note : Figures in the bracket are percentage. The total may not always add to hundred.

Source: Field Survey.

In Kalyanpur 42 per cent of the marginal land holders cultivated their own land while 31.58 per cent worked as agricultural labourers. Yet another 10.5 per cent were unskilled/construction workers, 61 per cent of the small, 71 per cent of the semi-medium, 68.5 per cent of the medium and 72.73 per cent of the large landholders cultivated on their own land in Kalyanpur.

Table 2.6 shows that 55 per cent of the upper caste respondents in Lacchipur were cultivators while 10 per cent were skilled labourers and 20 per cent did other jobs. Among the SC/ST respondents 61 per cent cultivated on their own land while another 18.9 per cent were unskilled/construction workers. Among the OBC respondents 69.12 per cent were cultivating on their own land while about 14 per cent were also unskilled/construction workers and agricultural labourers.

Table 2.6 : Distribution of Households According to Caste-wise Occupation in Lacchipur and Kalyanpur

Occupation	Upper Caste	SC/ST	OBC	Total
LACCHIPUR				
No Response	--	1(0.61)	--	1(0.40)
Blue Collar Service	--	2(1.22)	--	2(0.79)
Petty/Small Scale Business/Services	--	--	2 (2.94)	2(0.79)
Skilled Workers	2(10.0)	2(1.22)	5(7.35)	9(3.57)
Agricultural Labourers	--	7(4.27)	4(5.88)	11(4.37)
Unskilled/Construction Workers	2(10.0)	31(18.9)	6(8.82)	39(15.47)
Cultivators	11(55.0)	100(60.86)	47(69.12)	158(62.70)
Others	5(25.0)	21(12.8)	4(5.88)	30(11.90)
Total	20(100.0)	164(100.0)	68(100.0)	252(100.0)
KALYANPUR				
No Response	--	1(0.66)	--	1(0.49)
White Collar Service	5(20.0)	8(3.17)	3(10.34)	16(7.77)
Blue Collar Service	2(8.00)	6(3.95)	--	8(3.88)
Petty/Small Scale Business/Services	1(4.00)	4(2.63)	1(3.45)	6(2.91)
Agricultural Labourers	--	15(9.87)	2(6.90)	17(8.25)
Unskilled/Construction Workers	2(8.00)	8(5.26)	4(13.79)	14(6.80)
Cultivators	15(60.0)	88(57.89)	17(58.62)	120(58.25)
Others	--	20(13.15)	2(6.89)	22(10.60)
Total	25(100.0)	152(100.0)	29(100.0)	206(100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

In Kalyanpur, 60 per cent of the upper caste respondents were cultivators (own land) while 20 per cent were in white-collar service. Among the SC/ST respondents 57.89 per cent were cultivating on their own land and about 10 per cent were agricultural labourers. Among the OBC respondents 58.62 per cent were cultivators of their own land, almost 14 per cent were unskilled/construction workers and 6.9 per cent were agricultural labourers. This shows the edge that the upper castes have over the other castes as far as occupation is concerned.

VII. RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT

In Lacchipur almost 19 per cent of the people were non-residents and in Kalyanpur 16.5 per cent of the people were non-residents. In both the villages the largest number of non-residents were from the semi-medium landholders category (Table 2.7).

As regards the caste almost 32 per cent of the upper caste population was non-resident with the maximum non-residents belonging to the semi-medium category. In case of the SC/STs almost 16 per cent were non-residents with maximum non-residents belonging to the small landholders category. For the OBCs almost 15 per cent of the population was non-residents belonging to the small landholders category. Our field-work shows that there is a marked difference in the reasons for leaving the villages among the upper and lower castes. Small landholders of the lower castes are non-residents because the people leave the village as they have no work or sufficient work in the vilalge. The well-to-do semi-medium landholders of the upper caste leave the village either to run a profitable business or to augment their income.

Table 2.7 : Resident and Non-Resident Population in Lacchipur and Kalyanpur According to Land

Village	Land Group (Acres)	Resident	Non-Resident	Total
Lacchipur	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	335(29.85)	80(30.88)	415(30.05)
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	282(25.13)	67(25.86)	349(25.27)
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	265(23.61)	85(32.81)	350(25.34)
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	211(18.80)	13(05.01)	224(16.22)
	Large Holding (>10)	29(02.58)	14(05.40)	43(03.11)
	Total	1122(100.0)	259(100.0)	1381(100.0)
Kalyanpur	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	154(14.23)	55(25.58)	209(16.11)
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	180(16.63)	29(13.48)	209(16.11)
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	292(26.98)	74(34.41)	366(28.21)
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	335(30.96)	47(21.86)	382(29.45)
	Large Holding (>10)	121(11.18)	10(04.65)	131(10.10)
	Total	1082(100.0)	215(100.0)	1297(100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

Resident and Non-Resident Population in Lacchipur and Kalyanpur According to Caste

Caste	Land Group	Resident	Non-Resident	Total
Upper Caste	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	5(02.11)	—	5(01.44)
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	30(12.71)	11(11.09)	41(11.88)
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	109(46.18)	75(68.80)	184(53.33)
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	33(13.98)	—	33(9.56)
	Large Holding (>10)	59(25.00)	23(21.10)	82(23.76)
	Total	236(100.0)	109(100.0)	345(100.0)
SC/ST	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	356(22.96)	106(36.17)	462(25.06)
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	282(18.19)	63(21.50)	345(18.71)
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	371(23.93)	65(22.10)	436(23.65)
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	457(29.48)	58(19.79)	515(27.94)
	Large Holding (>10)	84(05.41)	1(00.34)	85(04.61)
	Total	1550(100.0)	293(100.0)	1843(100.0)
OBC	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	128(30.62)	29(40.20)	157(32.04)
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	150(35.88)	22(30.55)	172(35.10)
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	77(18.42)	19(26.38)	96(19.59)
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	56(13.39)	2(02.70)	58(11.83)
	Large Holding (>10)	7(01.67)	—	7(01.42)
	Total	418(100.0)	72(100.0)	490(100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

Table 2.7 (contd....)

Sex-wise Distribution of Resident and Non-Resident Population (Combined)

Sex	Land Group (Acres)	Resident	Non-Resident	Total
Male	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	236(20.64)	78(26.89)	314(21.90)
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	234(20.47)	59(20.34)	293(20.44)
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	293(25.63)	94(32.41)	387(20.02)
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	297(25.98)	43(14.82)	340(23.72)
	Large Holding (>10)	83(07.26)	16(05.51)	99(06.90)
	Total	1143(100.0)	290(100.0)	1433(100.0)
Female	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	253(23.86)	57(30.97)	310(24.91)
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	227(21.41)	37(20.10)	264(21.22)
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	264(24.90)	65(35.32)	329(26.44)
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	249(23.49)	17(09.23)	266(21.38)
	Large Holding (>10)	67(06.32)	8(04.34)	75(06.02)
	Total	1060(100.0)	184(100.0)	1244(100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

As far as the gender is concerned almost 20 per cent of the males are non-residents while only 15 per cent of the women are non-residents. This goes to show the less mobility of women as compared to men in rural areas. Further in case of males the maximum non-residents belonged to the small landholders category while for women the maximum non-residents belonged to the semi-medium category.

VIII. EDUCATION

For the Upper Caste males in the village Lacchipur maximum number of 35 (43.75 per cent) number of children were going to school from class 0-9. The semi-medium land-holders had maximum number of school going children. About 12.5 per cent of the males were graduates and of the total 12 per cent had done their high school. The graduates belonged to only the semi-medium and large landholding category. With only one illiterate person in the sample, the picture of education for the upper castes is quite good.

Table 2.8 : Land Holding Pattern, Caste and Education

Village	Sex	Caste	Education	Land Holding Size (Acres)					Total
				Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	Large Holding (>10)	
Lacchipur	Male	Upper Caste	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	1	1
			School Going Children (Class 0-9)	2	5	21	2	5	35
			High School	1	4	—	1	3	9
			Intermediate	—	1	2	—	4	7
			Second Year Degree Course	—	—	2	—	—	2
			Graduate	—	—	2	—	1	3
			More than Graduate	—	—	5	—	5	10
			Engineer/Doctor, etc.	—	—	—	—	1	1
			Children Below 6 years	—	3	5	1	3	12
			Total	3 (3.8)	13 (16.3)	37 (46.3)	4 (5.0)	23 (28.8)	80 (100.0)
		SC/ST	Illiterate	43	31	34	27	—	13
			School Going Children (Class 0-9)	61	56	54	53	—	224
			High School	3	3	3	9	—	18
			Higher Secondary	1	1	1	1	—	4
			Intermediate	1	3	2	2	—	8
			Second Year Degree Course	—	—	1	—	—	1
			Graduate	—	1	3	—	—	4
			Literate but no formal education	—	1	—	—	—	1
			Children Below 6 years	33	16	20	15	—	84
			Total	142 (29.7)	112 (23.4)	118 (24.7)	107 (22.4)	—	479 (100.00)
		OBC	Illiterate	13	20	11	2	—	46
			School Going Children (Class 0-9)	27	21	19	4	—	71
			High School	3	3	4	1	—	11
			Higher Secondary	2	1	—	—	—	3
			Intermediate	—	1	1	—	—	2
			Second Year Degree Course	—	—	1	—	—	1
			Graduate	—	1	—	—	—	1
			Engineer/Doctor	—	1	—	—	—	1
			Children Below 6 years	14	11	2	3	—	30
			Total	59 (35.6)	59 (35.6)	38 (22.9)	10 (6.0)	—	166 (100.0)

Table 2.8 (contd....)

Village	Sex	Caste	Education	Land Holding Size (Acres)					Total
				Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	Semi-Medium Holding(>2—<=4)	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	Large Holding (>10)	
Kaiyanpur	Male	Upper Caste	Illiterate	—	1	9	—	1	11
			School Going Children (Class 0-9)	—	1	39	7	10	57
			High School	—	—	3	1	—	4
			Higher Secondary	—	—	2	—	1	3
			Intermediate	—	—	2	2	3	7
			First Year Degree Course	—	—	1	—	1	2
			Graduate	—	—	4	3	1	8
			More than Graduate	—	—	3	—	1	4
			Engineer/Doctor, etc.	—	—	1	—	—	1
			Literate but no formal education	—	—	1	—	—	1
			Children Below 6 years	—	2	4	2	5	13
			Total	—	4 (3.6)	69 (62.2)	15 (13.5)	23 (20.7)	111 (100.0)
		SC/ST	Illiterate	16	6	9	18	3	52
			School Going Children (Class 0-9)	44	36	51	72	20	223
			High School	5	5	12	17	8	47
			Higher Secondary	2	—	—	5	2	9
			Intermediate	5	11	17	17	6	56
			Second Year Degree Course	—	1	2	3	—	6
			Graduate	1	7	2	13	2	25
			More than Graduate	3	1	1	9	2	16
			Technical Training	—	—	—	1	—	1
			Engineer/Doctor, etc.	—	—	—	1	—	1
			Literate but no formal education	—	—	—	1	1	2
			Children Below 6 years	20	9	18	25	4	76
			Total	96 (18.5)	77 (14.8)	114 (22.0)	183 (35.3)	49 (9.4)	519 (100.0)
		OBC	Illiterate	6	2	—	2	—	10
			School Going Children (Class 0-9)	6	15	3	14	2	40
			High School	—	3	2	—	—	5
			Higher Secondary	1	1	2	—	—	4
			Intermediate	—	2	2	—	—	4
			Graduate	—	2	—	1	—	3
			Children Below 6 years	1	4	2	4	2	13
			Total	14 (17.7)	29 (36.7)	11 (13.9)	21 (26.6)	4 (5.0)	79 (100.0)

Table 2.8 (contd....)

Village	Sex	Caste	Education	Land Holding Size (Acres)					Total
				Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	Large Holding (>10)	
Lacchipur	Female	Upper Caste	Illiterate	—	1	1	2	—	4
			School Going Children (Class 0-9)	2	13	12	—	6	33
			High School	—	—	3	—	2	5
			Higher Secondary	—	—	1	—	—	1
			Intermediate	—	—	2	—	3	5
			Second Year Degree Course	—	—	—	—	1	1
			Graduate	—	—	2	—	5	7
			More than Graduate	—	—	2	—	3	5
			Children Below 6 years	—	5	1	2	—	8
			Total	2 (2.9)	19 (27.4)	24 (34.8)	4 (5.8)	20 (20.0)	69 (100.0)
		SC/ST	Illiterate	69	39	41	34	—	183
			School Going Children (Class 0-9)	40	37	29	33	—	139
			High School	—	2	1	2	—	5
			Second Year Degree Course	1	—	—	—	—	1
			Graduate	—	—	1	1	—	2
			More than Graduate	—	1	—	—	—	1
			Children Below 6 years	29	14	22	19	—	84
			Total	139 (33.5)	93 (22.4)	94 (22.7)	89 (21.5)	—	415 (100.0)
		OBC	Illiterate	29	21	19	5	—	74
			School Going Children (Class 0-9)	22	15	12	3	—	52
			High School	—	3	—	—	—	3
			Intermediate	—	—	1	—	—	1
			Second Year Degree Course	—	1	—	—	—	1
			Children Below 6 years	19	13	7	2	—	41
			Total	70 (40.7)	53 (30.8)	39 (22.7)	10 (5.8)	—	172 (100.0)

Table 2.8 (contd....)

Village	Sex	Caste	Education	Land Holding Size (Acres)					Total
				Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	Large Holding (>10)	
Kalyanpur	Female	Upper Caste	Illiterate	—	2	13	—	5	20
			School Going Children (Class 0-9)	—	3	26	7	5	41
			High School	—	—	2	2	—	4
			Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	1	1
			Intermediate	—	—	—	1	1	2
			Graduate	—	—	3	—	1	4
			Literate but no formal education	—	—	1	—	—	1
			Children Below 6 years	—	—	9	—	3	12
			Total	—	5 (5.9)	54 (63.5)	10 (11.8)	16 (18.8)	85 (100.0)
		SC/ST	Illiterate	32	13	23	36	5	109
			School Going Children (Class 0-9)	26	27	45	58	15	171
			High School	3	5	9	9	5	31
			Higher Secondary	—	2	1	1	1	5
			Intermediate	4	3	13	10	2	32
			First Year Degree Course	1	1	—	2	2	6
			Graduate	1	2	—	7	1	11
			More than Graduate	—	—	—	1	—	1
			Children Below 6 years	18	10	19	12	5	64
			Total	85 (19.8)	63 (14.7)	110 (25.6)	136 (31.6)	36 (8.4)	430 (100.0)
		OBC	Illiterate	7	13	2	4	1	27
			School Going Children (Class 0-9)	3	10	4	10	2	29
			High School	—	—	1	—	—	1
			Intermediate	—	1	—	—	—	1
			Second Year Degree Course	—	—	—	1	—	1
			Literate but no formal education	—	—	1	—	—	1
			Children Below 6 years	4	7	—	2	—	13
			Total	14 (19.2)	31 (42.5)	8 (11.0)	17 (23.3)	3 (4.1)	73 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

For the SC/ST males, out of a total 479 people, 28.18 per cent were illiterate and almost half (46.8 per cent) were children going to school from classes 0-9. This shows that more than one-fourth of the members of this caste are illiterate. The illiterate and school going children from classes 0-9 were maximum in the case of marginal landholders. 84 males were children below 6 years.

For the OBC males also the highest number of members (42.8 per cent) were school going children from Class 0-9. However, more than one-fourth (27.8 per cent) of the people were illiterate. Illiteracy was maximum among small landholders and marginal landholders had the maximum number of children going to school from class 0-9. Only 6.6 per cent of the males were in High School.

Among the upper caste males of Kalyanpur the maximum (51.4 per cent) were children going to school from class 0-9. Among these children the maximum belonged to semi-medium landholders. The number of illiterates was around 10 per cent of the total.

Among the SC/ST males of Kalyanpur, 43 per cent were school going children from class 0-9. Almost 10 per cent of the males were illiterate and about 11 per cent were doing their intermediate. 9 per cent of the males were in High School. Among the school going children both class 0-9 and high school the maximum belonged to people with medium holdings.

Among the OBC males of Kalyanpur almost 12.65 per cent were illiterate and more than half were children in classes 0-9. Most of the school going children belonged to the small and medium landholders.

Among the upper caste females of Lacchipur, half (47.8 per cent) were school going from class 0-9. Among these children most belonged to small and medium landholders. Less than 6 per cent of the girls were illiterates. Among the SC/ST women a little less than half (44 per cent) were illiterate and almost 34 per cent were school going from classes 0-9. Among the OBC women a little less than half (43 per cent) were illiterate and more than 30 per cent were children in classes 0-9. The illiterates belonged mostly to the small landholding class.

Among the upper caste women of Kalyanpur a little less than 24 per cent were illiterate and almost half (48 per cent) were going to school.

Among the SC/ST women one-fourth were illiterate and almost 40 per cent were going to school. The illiterates belonged to mostly small and medium landholding categories. Among the school going children the maximum belonged to the people with semi-medium and medium landholdings.

Among the OBC women 37 per cent were illiterates and almost 40 per cent were attending classes 0-9.

IX. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

For constraints of time, we have taken only two villages in Malwa block of Hardoi district for intensive study with the help of two questionnaires as also through case studies, interviews, group meetings, etc.

Social and economic structures of these two villages that have emerged out of these are as the following:

- (1) Both the villages are well connected mainly through roads.
- (2) Both the villages are dominated by marginal and poor farmers. The large landholders are few in both the villages.
- (3) Caste-wise the largest numbers in both the villages are SC/ST. The upper caste are few in number.
- (4) Dominant landholders are mostly upper castes. SC/ST and OBC are middling landholders. In Kalyanpur a few of them are bigger landholders. Quite a few upper caste families in both the villages are poor and marginal farmers.
- (5) Self-cultivation is the major occupation in both the villages. The OBC and SC/STs also work as agricultural labourers and construction workers. Interestingly, quite a few of upper caste also work as agricultural labourers and construction workers.
- (6) There is significant number of migration from these two villages and these include all types of landholders and all castes.
- (7) The upper caste — both major and minor landholders are educated and keen to provide education to their children to the boys and girls. Intending the SC/ST and OBCs have shown their keenness for education. They too want to send their children, including their girls, to school in spite of many constraints that they face.

CHAPTER III

EVALUATION

I. INTRODUCTION

In this chapter we discussed, and also collected, information in structured questionnaire about the following poverty alleviation programmes from the villagers, who are variously affected by these programmes:

- (a) About the village ration shops, through which various necessities were supplied to the villagers in controlled and subsidized price.
- (b) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana — an important income generating project.
- (c) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), which has now been merged with *Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana*.
- (d) On education and various programmes related to that.
- (e) Health and Family welfare programmes.
- (f) On toilets, and,
- (g) On various cottage industries and related training programmes.

II. METHODOLOGY

For the collection of information we surveyed in detail two villages — Lacchipur and Kalyanpur in the Malwa block of Hardoi district selected on the basis of convenience of approach.

This was followed by a detailed survey of every household of the two villages by using the questionnaire-A, which covered all aspects of households like land, assets, income, etc. (See Appendix A).

Thereafter, the households were classified on the basis of land and caste and then 30 per cent of each category of households were selected for detailed survey by canvassing the questionnaire B in Hindi.

In Lacchipur we selected 62 households out of a total of 214 households. In Kalyanpur this number was 63. This purposive stratified random sampling method selected 125 households, which form the basis of analysis of this chapter.

III. RATION SHOP

In Lacchipur the shop-owner is an Upper Caste. In Kalyanpur the shop-owner is an OBC.

IV. OPINION ABOUT THE SHOP-OWNERS

In Lacchipur, the villagers have expressed the following opinion about the shop-owners:

- "He does his job" : 22 out of 62 respondents, i.e. 35 per cent expressed this opinion about the shop-owners. They are primarily medium (41 per cent) and small (27 per cent) land-holders and include both SC/ST (45 per cent) and OBC (46 per cent). The big landowners and upper castes remained non-committal (Table 3.1).

- "He does not do his job" : This is the majority opinion - about 52 per cent of the respondents. Small and Semi-Medium - 41 per cent and 31 per cent respectively - dominate in this category and they again, like earlier, comprised mostly of SC/ST (53 per cent) and OBC (37 per cent) (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 : Opinion of the Villagers about the Shop-Owners : Lacchipur

A. LAND-WISE

Land Size Group (Acres)	No Response	He Does his Job	He Does not do his job	Miscellaneous	Total
Landless (0.00)	—	—	1(100.0) (3.1)	—	1(100.0) (1.6)
Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	2(25.0) (50.0)	3(37.50) (13.6)	3(37.50) (9.3)	—	8(100.0) (12.9)
Small Holding (>1—<=2)	2(9.0) (50.0)	6(27.2) (27.2)	13(59.0) (40.6)	1(4.5) (25.0)	22(100.0) (35.4)
Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	—	4(23.5) (18.1)	10(58.8) (31.2)	3(17.6) (75.0)	17(100.0) (27.4)
Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	—	9(75.0) (40.9)	3(25.0) (9.3)	—	12(100.0) (19.3)
Large Holding (>10)	—	—	2(100.0) (6.2)	—	2(100.0) (3.2)
Total	4(6.4) (100.0)	22(35.4) (100.0)	32(51.6) (100.0)	4(6.4) (100.0)	62(100.00) (100.0)

B. CASTE-WISE

Caste	No Response	He Does his Job	He Does not do his job	Miscellaneous	Total
Upper Caste	—	—	3(75.0) (9.3)	1(25.0) (25.0)	4(100.0) (6.4)
SC/ST	3(9.3) (75.0)	10(31.2) (45.4)	17(53.1) (53.1)	2(6.2) (50.0)	32(100.0) (51.6)
OBC	1(3.8) (25.0)	12(46.1) (54.4)	12(46.1) (37.5)	1(3.8) (25.0)	26(100.0) (41.9)
Total	4(6.4) (100)	22(35.4) (100.0)	32(51.6) (100.0)	4(6.4) (100.0)	62(100.0) (100.0)

Source : Primary data collected through the field survey.

In Kalyanpur the villagers' opinion shows the following pattern:

- "He does his job": This is the opinion of the 20 per cent of the respondents. This opinion has been expressed primarily by the small land holders (31 per cent) and semi-medium (35 per cent), and, to a lesser extent, by the medium land holders (15 per cent) (Table 3.2). The OBC castes have good opinion about the shop-owner, who is incidentally an OBC (Table 3.2).
- "He does not do his work": This is the majority opinion - almost 70 per cent of the respondents, who are mostly small (43 per cent) and semi-medium (32 per cent) (Table 3.2). A sizeable section of the shop-owners' critique includes his brethren, i.e. OBC (55 per cent) and also SC/ST (36 per cent). The upper castes also are not happy with him.

Table 3.2 : Opinion of the Villagers About the Shop-Owners : Kalyanpur

A. LAND-WISE

Land Size Group (Acres)	No Response	He Does his Job	He Does not do his job	Miscellaneous	Total
Landless (0.00)	—	—	2(100.0) (4.5)	—	2(100.0) (3.1)
Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	1(20.0) (33.4)	1(20.0) (7.6)	3(60.0) (6.8)	—	5(100.0) (7.9)
Small Holding (>1—<=2)	—	4(17.4) (30.7)	19(82.6) (43.1)	—	23(100.0) (36.5)
Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	1(4.3) (33.4)	5(21.7) (38.4)	14(60.8) (31.8)	3(13.0) (100.0)	23(100.0) (36.5)
Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	—	2(28.5) (15.3)	5(71.4) (11.3)	—	7(100.0) (11.1)
Large Holding (>10)	1(33.4) (33.4)	1(33.4) (7.6)	1(33.4) (2.2)	—	3(100.0) (4.7)
Total	3(4.7) (100.0)	13(20.6) (100.0)	44(69.8) (100.0)	3(4.7) (100.0)	63(100.00) (100.0)

Table 3.2 (contd...)

B. CASTE-WISE

Caste	No Response	He Does his Job	He Does not do his job	Miscellaneous	Total
Upper Caste	—	1(16.6) (7.7)	4(66.7) (9.1)	1(16.6) (33.3)	6(100.0) (9.5)
SC/ST	—	1(5.8) (7.7)	16(94.1) (36.3)	—	17(100.0) (26.9)
OBC	3(7.5) (100.0)	11(27.5) (84.6)	24(60.0) (54.5)	2(5.0) (66.6)	40(100.0) (63.4)
Total	3(4.7) (100.0)	13(20.6) (100.0)	44(69.8) (100.0)	3(4.7) (100.0)	63(100.0) (100.0)

Source : Primary data collected through the field survey.

V. ON THE SYSTEM OF RATIONING

Almost everybody that we have talked about, which also include those who are not within our sample, have one or the other adverse comments to make about the rationing system in these two villages. They can be broadly classified into a few distinct categories:

- They do not get ration regularly. Sometimes the gap is more than two months.
- They do not get sugar.
- Only kerosene is supplied regularly, which the villagers buy gratefully as it is cheaper than the market.

About 92 per cent of the villagers in Lacchipur and 95 per cent in Kalyanpur expressed their intention to buy regularly and in every month from the ration shop, if the shop opens regularly and have the necessary commodities. Particularly they are keen to get rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene during the festivals at fair price.

But they informed that they do not buy regularly from the ration shop for one reason or the other. This is a general opinion in both the villages and covers all classes of people and almost every caste (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3 : Reasons for Not Purchasing from Ration Shop : Lacchipur and Kalyanpur

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	No Response	Do not get Regularly	When Needed	Others*	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	—	1(100.0)	—	—	1(100.0)
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	2(25.0)	2(25.0)	1(12.5)	3(37.5)	8(100.0)
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	4(18.2)	15(68.2)	—	3(13.6)	22(100.0)
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	2(11.8)	13(76.5)	—	2(11.8)	17(100.0)
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	5(41.7)	5(41.7)	—	2(16.6)	12(100.0)
	Large Holding (>10)	—	2(100.0)	—	—	2(100.0)
	Total	13(20.9)	38(61.3)	1(1.6)	10(16.2)	62(100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	—	1(50.0)	—	1(50.00)	2(100.0)
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	3(60.0)	—	2(40.0)	5(100.0)
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	1(4.3)	16(69.6)	1(4.3)	5(21.7)	23(100.0)
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	—	20(86.7)	—	3(13.1)	23(100.0)
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	—	5(71.4)	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	7(100.0)
	Large Holding (>10)	—	2(75.6)	—	1(25.0)	3(100.0)
	Total	1(1.6)	47(74.6)	2(3.2)	13(20.6)	62(100.0)

* Note : Others include : (a) No Ration Card; (b) No Money, etc.

Source: Field Survey.

Reasons for not purchasing from the ration shop are grouped as follows:

- Do not get the commodities regularly. About 61 per cent of our respondents expressed their sentiments this way in Lacchipur. This includes people from all classes. In Kalyanpur this percentage is 76 per cent and again includes members of every category.
- Quite a few our respondents pointed out that the ration is not available when needed.

- It is often available at the time when they do not have money.
- The quality is bad. Not less than 20 people whom we talked said "the rice and wheat that they get through ration are rotten and their children often fall ill after consuming it." The group included all categories of landowners, who were mostly OBC and upper castes.

VI. ON RATION CARDS

One major area of concern and controversy is the distribution of ration cards, which is done on the basis of identification of people above the poverty line (APL) and those below the poverty line (BPL).

Table 3.4 : Land Distribution of APL and BPL Categories: Lacchipur and Kalyanpur

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Poverty		Total
		Above Poverty Line (APL)	Below Poverty Line (BPL)	
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	1(3.3)	—	1(1.6)
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	3(10.0)	5(15.6)	8(12.3)
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	7(23.4)	15(46.8)	22(35.4)
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	9(30.0)	8(25.0)	17(27.4)
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	9(30.0)	3(9.3)	12(19.3)
	Large Holding (>10)	1(3.3)	1(3.1)	2(3.2)
	Total	30(100.0)	32(100.0)	62(100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	—	2(5.8)	2(3.1)
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	3(10.3)	2(5.8)	5(7.9)
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	5(17.2)	18(52.9)	23(36.5)
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	11(37.9)	12(35.2)	23(36.5)
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	7(24.1)	—	7(11.2)
	Large Holding (>10)	3(10.3)	—	3(4.7)
	Total	29(100.0)	34(100.0)	63(100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

We found out that the BPL category in Lacchipur includes large land owners (3 per cent), medium land owners (9 per cent) and semi-medium land owners (25 per cent). Similarly the APL category in this village includes landless (3 per cent) and marginal (10 per cent) (Table 3.4). Note that we are using land as substitute for income.

The situation is no different in Kalyanpur. The BPL category in this village includes small (53 per cent) and medium landowners (35 per cent). On the other hand the APL category has been issued to many marginal cultivators (10 per cent) (Table 3.4).

Our inquiry to find out the reasons of this anomalous identification of APL and BPL categories provoked diverse response, which we mention below (The figures in the bracket indicate number of respondents, their average land and their castes respectively):

- The people who have got land enough have got BPL card (No. : 6, Average land : 6.05 Acres; Caste : OBC).
- One among those who got an Antyodaya Card who had 5 beghas of land. The complain is that the Panchayat Secretary ask for Rs.5000 and only then allot a house (No.:11; Average land : 0.5 acre; Caste : SC/ST and OBC).
- In spite of being landless, the APL Card has been given to them (No. : 6, Average Land : 0.01 Acre, Caste : SC/ST).
- The poorest household in Kalyanpur has not given APL Card. (The respondent is landless. He and his wife ailing).
- One family in the same village has Antyodaya Card, but not given wheat and rice on time.

The reasons for this malpractices are arbitrariness on the part of the government officials and Pradhan, who distributes this card on the basis of criteria other than

economic. On the other hand, these deprived poor have no organizations of their own to uphold their claims about which they are distinctly aware.

VII. OFF-TAKE FROM THE RATION SHOP

Table 3.5 gives the off-take from the village ration shop of the two villages. It gives the average off-take of rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene as and when they have been sold.

Table 3.5 : Goods Purchased From the Ration Shop for Two Villages (Average)

Land Size Group (Acres)	Nothing	Rice (Kilo)	Wheat (Kilo)	Sugar (Kilo)	Kerosene (Litre)
Landless (0.00)	23(15.9)	5.3	10.7	0.0	2.7
Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	13(09.0)	0.6	1.3	0.2	2.9
Small Holding (>1—<=2)	45(31.0)	0.5	1.0	0.1	3.2
Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	40(27.6)	0.6	1.2	0.3	3.6
Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	19(13.1)	0.2	0.0	0.6	4.3
Large Holding (>10)	5(03.4)	0.0	0.0	0.8	6.4
Total	14.5(100.0)	0.5	1.2	0.3	10.3

Source : Field Survey.

Almost all categories have taken their necessities from the ration shop, though the small landowners (31 per cent) and semi-medium (28 per cent) are the dominant takers. The poor landless and marginals have bought mainly rice as also wheat and kerosene. The large landowners and the medium ones have bought mainly kerosene, which are sold at much cheaper price in these shops.

JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA, ETC.

I. INTRODUCTION

Under this subset of our survey we include the following:

- (a) Indira Aawas Yojana,
- (b) Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana,
- (c) Employment Assurance Scheme,
- (d) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (Gram Aawas),
- (e) Ambedkar Vishesh Rozgar Yojana (AVRY);
- (f) Rozgar Chatri Yojana.

In effect the study covers almost all the special employment creating programmes and related group-targeted programmes that are being carried on by the Rural Employment and Rural Development Departments of the Government. Most of these programmes began in mid-eighties onwards and were later underwent changes in scope and importance.

II. VILLAGE PERCEPTION

The field visits show that some work has done in both these two villages under one or the other of these project. 'Kharanjas' has been laid; the mud has been put on, the Aanganwadis are there in Kalyanpur. The schools are there in both the villages and have their appointed teachers.

But the villagers are not satisfied. They have general (often vague) idea of the project that came in their villages, their scope, who actually benefited and who have not and why and how.

But they lack specific ideas about different projects, their target groups, scope, etc. Whenever we asked them specifically, individually and/or in group about the specific employment generating projects, their opinion was impressionistic and not accurate.

A large majority of them said that they do not have definite idea of the project. This is particularly so in the Kalyanpur. Some used the term "Pradhan's Project" to specify a project because the project has been implemented by him. Others referred the project as JRY project and Block's Project. In fact the JRY was the most referred term by everywhere and by everybody in these two villages (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6 : Project Names Mentioned by the Villagers (No.)

Village	Don't Know	Block Project	JRY	Pradhan's Project	Total
Lacchipur	34(54.8)	7(11.3)	17(27.4)	4(6.5)	62(100.0)
Kalyanpur	53(85.1)	--	10(16.3)	--	63(100.0)
Total	87(69.6)	7(5.6)	27(21.6)	4(3.2)	125(100.0)

Note : Figures in the bracket are percentages.

Source: Field Survey.

Most of them could not precisely say when the project started and how long they worked in it. Some mentioned generally that these projects usually continue for 10-15 days to 21-30 days. Some even mentioned one year as the period of work.

The SC/ST and also OBC knows that these programmes are meant for them and that the benefits do not reach them. But they frequently lack precise idea about the scope, benefits, etc. of these programmes.

Some comments about Indira Aawas Yojana, we quote as example:

- Vishram (Caste : SC; Land 0.63 Acre) : The house under the Indira Aawas Yojana had roofs. But the roofs were not plastered and leaked during the rainy season.
- Mohan Lal (Caste : SC; Land 1.1 Acre) : The Pradhan had the houses built for himself under Indira Aawas Yojana. His own house roof has cracked and leaking.
- Mahange Lal (Caste : SC, Land : 1.1 Acre) : The brick used in this Indira Aawas Yojana is bad.
- Cheda Lal (Caste : SC, Land 0.55 Acre) : He gave Rs.200 for his house, but the Pradhan does not release any money. So the house could not be built. His house is made of mud. Only the roof is made of cement.
- Maiku (Caste : SC, Land : 0.64 Acres) : The house under the Indira Aawas Yojana is made of mud. Only the roofs are pucca.
- Handayal (Caste : SC, Land : 0.27 Acre) : He is not aware of the schemes run by the government. The influential people take the benefit of all the schemes. Once he got Rs.7500 from the Bank under the Indira Aawas Yojana. But it was taken away by the next day.

They know the project when it reaches the village. They also know who are the real beneficiaries and also about their deprivation.

III. ABOUT JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA, ETC.

People are extremely hesitant to give us clear-cut answer to our questions on the time and mode of payment and whether paid or not paid:

- **Harish Chand** (Caste : OBC, Land 0.41 Acre) : "If the zamindar knows I have talked to you, he will debar me from working in his field".
[Note : He worked as labourer in laying bricks on the road but not paid by the village landlord, who is also the contractor]
- **Ramchandra** : "The zamindar has asked me not to talk to you."
[Note : Like Harish Chand, he too is depended on the village landlords for jobs, etc.]
- **Mahaveer** (Caste : OBC, Land : 1.55 Acres) : His son was employed by the zamindar/contractor to lay mud over the village road but was not paid (Mahaveer refused to talk to us).
- **Ravindar** (Caste : OBC, Land 0.03 Acre) : "I worked in the road laying work done by Kailash - a landowner/contractor, but I am not paid".
[Note : Ravinder refused to talk to us in the village. Later he gave us this information in the local market]

Such instances are regular feature in our survey in both the villages. About 50 to 60 per cent of our respondents refused to give us any information about the wages paid, when paid, whether paid partially or payment withheld (See Table 3.7).

As regards the wage rates paid, the amount varied from Rs.30 per day to Rs.50 per day. On the question of "when paid", about 10 per cent of the respondents said that they are paid daily, about 15 per cent said that they are paid weekly and 15 per cent said that they are paid after the work (The figures are for the two villages combined) (Table 3.7).

On the question "whether paid partially or wholly, about 34 per cent said that they are paid the whole amount at a time in both the villages and about 10 per cent said that they are paid partially. About 9 per cent said that their payment is invariably withheld. But the majority, i.e. 41 per cent, in both the villages denied that their payment is withheld (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7 : On Wages

Wages Paid	Land Holding Size (Owned : Acres)						
	Landless (0.0)	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	Large Holding (>10)	Total
I. <u>When Paid</u>							
No Idea	32(23.9) (100.0)	7(5.3) (17.5)	42(31.3) (55.2)	31(23.1) (55.3)	17(12.6) (100.0)	5(3.7) (100.0)	134(100.0) (59.3)
Daily	00	11(42.8) (27.5)	12(52.1) (15.7)	00	00	00	23(100.0) (10.4)
Weekly	00	10(28.5) (25.0)	12(34.2) (15.7)	13(37.1) (23.2)	00	00	35(100.0) (15.3)
After Work	00	12(35.3) (25.0)	10(28.5) (13.1)	12(35.3) (21.4)	00	00	34(100.0) (15.0)
Total	32(100.0)	40(100.0)	76(100.0)	56(100.0)	17(100.0)	5(100.0)	226(100.0)
II. <u>Paid Partially or Wholly</u>							
No Idea	4(3.8) (28.5)	8(7.5) (25.8)	42(39.6) (62.6)	30(28.3) (65.2)	17(16.4) (58.6)	5(4.7) (100.0)	106(100.0) (55.2)
Wholly	10(15.1) (71.4)	14(21.2) (45.1)	14(21.2) (20.9)	16(24.2) (34.7)	12(18.1) (41.3)	00	66(100.0) (34.4)
Partially	00	9(45.0) (29.0)	11(55.0) (16.4)	00	00	00	20(100.0) (10.4)
Total	14(100.0)	31(100.0)	67(100.0)	46(100.0)	29(100.0)	5(100.0)	192(100.0)
III. <u>Payment Withheld</u>							
No Idea	4(6.7) (80.0)	10(15.1) (24.4)	46(69.7) (66.7)	34(51.8) (75.6)	18(27.2) (100.0)	5(7.5) (100.0)	66(100.0) (55.0)
Yes	00	10(83.4) (24.4)	2(16.7) (2.9)	00	00	00	12(100.0) (9.1)
No	1(1.8) (20.0)	21(38.9) (51.2)	21(38.9) (30.4)	11(20.3) (24.5)	00	00	54(100.0) (40.9)
Total	5(100.0)	41(100.0)	69(100.0)	45(100.0)	18(100.0)	5(100.0)	132(100.0)

Note : 1. Figures in the bracket are percentage.
 2. The total respondents are more number of persons than our sample.

Source: Field Survey

IV. REASONS OF NON-IMPLEMENTATION

These schemes are usually implemented through Pradhan, and concerned Block Officers. The local gentries are often influential in the implementation of these programmes.

We asked 125 villagers the question "who implements these programmes"? Their answer were the following:

- (a) Pradhan : Number of respondents were 70, i.e. 56 per cent.
- (b) Village Zamindar : Number of respondents were 60, i.e. 48 per cent of the total.
- (c) Block Officials : Number of respondents were 31, i.e. 24.8 per cent.
- (d) Contractor : Number of respondents were 8, i.e. 6.4 per cent.

The Village Pradhan in Lacchipur is an upper caste, who is a substantial landowner. He is also contractor, who has links with local politicians and local bullies. The Pradhan in Kalyanpur is an OBC, who is also a local bullies. The private contractors in these two villages are local bullies and have acquiring land in these villages to become important agriculturists. These persons are usually in charge of implementing various programmes in these two villages vis-a-vis the landless and marginal - the intendent target of these project - who are helpless.

IV. ABOUT INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Regarding the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) 77.42 per cent of the sample in Lacchipur did not give any response, which actually means absence of the information and awareness about this IRDP projects by the villagers. Because of

lack of access to information the respondents were mostly not aware of the name of the project. Only a few of them were receiving information about the programme. Only 11.29 per cent of the respondents knew the name of the programme. While one respondent each knew about the *Kisan Credit Card*, *Bhumi Vikas Yojana*, *Animal/Engine Loan* and *Fertilizer loan*, only two (2) respondents knew of the *Milk Dairy Programme* (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8 : Awareness of the People Land-wise (No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Name of Project								Total
		Not Aware/ No Proper Idea	IRDP	Kisan Credit Card	Loaning Policy of Block Level	Bhoomi Vikas Yojana	Animal/ Engine Loan	Mini Dairy	Fertilizer Loan	
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	5	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	8
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	18	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	15	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	18
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	Large Holding (>10)	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Total	48 (77.4)	7 (6.5)	1 (1.6)	1 (1.6)	1 (1.6)	1 (1.6)	2 (3.2)	1 (1.6)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	20	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	24
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
	Large Holding (>10)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Total	46 (73.00)	16 (25.4)	1 (1.6)	—	—	—	—	—	63 (100.0)

Note : No Proper Idea means lack of awareness about the IRDP on the part of the respondents.

Source: Field Survey.

In Kalyanpur the level of ignorance and unawareness was relatively lower with 23.81 per cent of the respondents claiming knowledge of the IRDP programme. However, only one respondent each knew of the *Kisan Credit Card*. No respondent knew of any other programme (Table 3.8).

The OBC respondents in both the villages had a higher level of awareness than any other caste. In Kalyanpur, 30.3 per cent of the total OBC respondents knew of the IRDP and in Lacchipur 25.71 per cent of the OBCs knew of the IRDP, *Kisan Credit Card*, Bank Loan, Animal/Engine Loan, Milk Dairy and Fertilizer Loan.

In Lacchipur 6.45 per cent of the total respondents came to know of the programme through the bank employees, 8.06 per cent each came to know through the BDO and dealer while only one respondent was told of the scheme by the Pradhan. In Kalyanpur the Pradhan seemed more responsible with 22.2 per cent of the total respondents coming to know of the scheme through him and 4.76 per cent each knowing the scheme through bank employees and village/family members (Table 3.9).

As far as the knowledge of the programme is concerned, as has already been pointed out, the OBC were better placed than other castes. In Kalyanpur most of the OBCs came to know of the programme through the Pradhan while in Lacchipur most of them came to know through the BDO and dealer. The SC/STs in Lacchipur came to know of the programme through the bank employees and dealer.

Table 3.9 : Source of Information About the Project — Land-wise (No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Name of Project Source						
		No Proper Knowledge	Pradhan	Bank/ Bank Employee	BDO Employee	Villagers/ Family Members	Dealer	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	2	—	2	—	—	—	4
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	5	—	—	1	—	2	8
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	12	1	2	1	—	1	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	15	—	—	2	—	1	18
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	6	—	—	—	—	1	7
	Large Holding (>10)	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
	Total	47 (75.8)	1 (1.6)	4 (6.5)	5 (8.1)	—	5 (8.1)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	3	2	—	—	—	—	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	19	3	1	1	—	—	24
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	10	7	—	—	2	—	19
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	7	2	2	—	1	—	12
	Large Holding (>10)	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Total	42 (66.7)	14 (22.3)	3 (4.8)	1 (1.6)	3 (4.8)	—	63 (100.0)

Note : No Proper Idea means lack of awareness about the Programme on the part of the respondents.
Source: Field Survey.

Our field enquiry shows that in Lacchipur one respondent each received Rs.5650, Rs.6000, Rs.10000 and Rs.30000 under the IRDP. No landless respondents received any loan. In Kalyanpur too, the landless respondents did not receive any loan. One respondent each received Rs.2000 and Rs.56000 and two respondents each received Rs.4000 and Rs.6000. The OBC respondents in both the villages were the main beneficiaries and received different amounts of loans through various schemes.

In Lacchipur 91.94 per cent of the respondents did not know about the subsidy and therefore did not respond to the question. Only 3.23 per cent of the respondents availed of 33 per cent subsidy and 4.84 per cent availed of 50 per cent of subsidy. In Kalyanpur the level of knowledge about the subsidy was lower and 9.52 per cent of the respondents availed 33 per cent of the subsidy and 7.94 per cent availed of 50 per cent of the subsidy. In Lacchipur the SC/ST respondents (60 per cent of the total beneficiaries) were the main beneficiaries while in Kalyanpur the OBC (54.55 per cent of the total beneficiaries) were the main beneficiaries.

About the dates of the project, the villagers were extremely vague. In Lacchipur 6.45 per cent of the respondents applied for the loan between 1982-1995 and 9.68 per cent between 1996-2001. Two (2) landless respondents had also applied for the loan. In Kalyanpur, 20.63 per cent had applied for the loan between 1982-1995 and 12.7 per cent between 1996-2001. The largest applicants were semi-medium landholders. In both the villages the OBC (70.0 per cent of the total applicants in Lacchipur and 52.38 per cent in Kalyanpur) were the main applicants.

In Lacchipur, interestingly no respondent applied for the loan to the Pradhan. 8.06 per cent applied to the BDO, and 4.8 per cent each to the Bank Manager and dealer. This not a positive reflection of the people of this village for their Pradhan. In Kalyanpur 15.87 per cent applied to the BDO, 9.5 per cent to the Bank Manager and 7.9 per cent to the Pradhan for the loan. In both the villages the maximum applicants applied to the BDO for the loan (Table 3.10).

In Lacchipur, only 27.3 per cent of the total beneficiaries received full payment of the loan, while majority 72.7 per cent did not receive full payment. Among those who

Table 3.10 : Whom Applied for Loan by Respondents – Land-wise (No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	To whom you applied for the loan					
		B.D.O.	Bank Manager	Dealer	Don't Remember	Pradhan	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	–	2	–	2	–	4
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	–	–	3	5	–	8
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	2	1	–	19	–	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	1	–	–	17	–	18
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	1	–	–	6	–	7
	Large Holding (>10)	1	–	–	2	–	3
	Total	5 (8.1)	3 (4.8)	3 (4.8)	51 (82.3)	--	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	1	–	–	3	1	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	3	1	–	19	1	24
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	5	2	–	10	2	19
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	1	3	–	7	1	12
	Large Holding (>10)	–	–	–	2	–	2
	Total	10 (15.9)	6 (9.5)	--	42 (66.7)	5 (7.9)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

received full payment were 2 landless respondents. In Kalyanpur, majority 85.7 per cent of the respondents who applied did not receive full payment and only 14.3 per cent received the full amount. Among those who received full payment were one medium landholder. In both the villages two OBC applicants received full payment (Table 3.11).

In both the villages, three respondents each received the loan between 1991-2001. Among the respondents who got the loan between 1991-2001 the maximum belonged to the OBC.

In Lacchipur, among those who received partial payment 25 per cent each received approximately between Rs.4001-8000, Rs.8001-10000, Rs.10001-15000 and

Table 3.11 : Do you got full payment— Land-wise & Caste-wise (No.)**A. LAND-WISE**

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Do you got full payment			
		No Precise Information	Yes	No	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	2	2	—	4
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	5	—	3	8
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	19	1	2	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	17	—	1	18
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	6	—	1	7
	Large Holding (>10)	2	—	1	3
	Total	51 (82.3)	3 (4.8)	8 (12.9)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	—	—	1
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	3	—	2	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	19	1	4	24
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	10	—	9	19
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	7	2	3	12
	Large Holding (>10)	2	—	—	2
	Total	42 (66.7)	3 (4.8)	18 (28.8)	63 (100.0)

B. CASTE-WISE

Village	Caste	Do you got full payment			
		No Precise Information	Yes	No	Total
Lacchipur	Upper Caste	4	—	—	4
	SC/ST	19	1	3	23
	OBC	28	2	5	35
	Total	51 (82.3)	3 (4.8)	8 (12.9)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Upper Caste	3	1	2	6
	SC/ST	19	—	5	24
	OBC	20	2	11	33
	Total	42 (66.7)	3 (4.8)	18 (28.8)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

Rs.15001-24000. In Kalyanpur, among those who received partial payment 16.7 per cent received between Rs.1800-4000, 38.9 per cent between Rs.4001-8000, 5.5 per cent between Rs.8001-10000, 27.8 per cent between Rs.10001-15,000 and 11.1 per cent between Rs.15001-24000. In both the villages of the total a large number of OBC respondents received partial payment. In Lacchipur, 9 respondents accused the dealer of taking commission, while in Kalyanpur 6 accused the bank manager, 8 the bank employees and 3 the Pradhan for similar offence. In Lacchipur, the SC/ST and OBC respondents blamed the dealer while in Kalyanpur both these castes accused the bank officials of taking commission (Table 3.12).

Table 3.12 : Who has taken Commission from the Respondents - Classified According to their Land-size (No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Who has taken Commission					
		No Appropriate Response	Bank Manager	Bank Employee	Pradhan	Other (Dealer)	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	4	-	-	-	-	4
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	5	-	-	-	3	8
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	19	-	-	-	3	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	17	-	-	-	1	18
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	6	-	-	-	1	7
	Large Holding (>10)	2	-	-	-	1	3
	Total	53 (85.5)	-	-	-	9 (14.5)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	3	1	1	-	-	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	20	1	3	-	-	24
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	11	3	4	1	-	19
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	9	1	-	2	-	12
	Large Holding (>10)	2	-	-	-	-	2
	Total	46 (73.0)	6 (9.5)	8 (12.7)	3 (4.8)	-	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

In Lachhipur among those who gave commission, 20 per cent gave for a pumpset, 50 per cent for a buffalo and 30 per cent for others. Marginal and small landholders comprised 60 per cent of those who gave commission for these assets. In Kalyanpur, 9.5 per cent of the total gave commission for pumpset, 53.4 per cent gave for buffalo and 38.1 per cent gave for others. 66.7 per cent of the total people who gave commission were small and semi-medium landholders (Table 3.13). In both the villages a large number of OBC respondents gave commission for getting buffaloes. Among those who received assets in Lacchipur 70 per cent received them between 1996-2002 and 30 per cent got them between 1982-1995. In Kalyanpur, however, only 33.3 per cent of the beneficiaries got the asset between 1996-2002, while 66.7 per cent had already got the asset between 1982-1995 (The dates in this case too were tentative).

Table 3.13 : Assets Purchased by Respondents — Land-wise (No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Assets Purchased				
		No Proper Idea	Pumpset	Buffalo	Others*	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	3	—	—	1	4
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	5	—	3	—	8
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	19	1	1	1	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	17	—	1	—	18
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	6	1	—	—	7
	Large Holding (>10)	2	—	—	1	3
	Total	52 (83.9)	2 (3.2)	5 (8.1)	3 (4.8)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	—	—	—	1
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	3	—	2	—	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	19	1	2	2	24
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	10	1	6	2	19
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	7	—	1	4	12
	Large Holding (>10)	2	—	—	—	2
	Total	42 (66.7)	2 (3.2)	11 (17.5)	8 (12.7)	63 (100.0)

Note : Others = Tractors, Loud Speakers, Fertilizers, Jeeps, Bullock carts, etc.

Source: Field Survey.

In both the villages all those who received assets said that the assets had been given to them easily without hassle. All the castes were unanimous in their opinion that the assets had been given to them easily. However, only 50 per cent of those who received the assets in Lacchipur and 35 per cent in Kalyanpur still possess the assets they received. Among those who do not possess the assets now, maximum belonged to the small landholders category in Lacchipur and semi-medium landholders category in Kalyanpur. A majority of OBC beneficiaries still possess the assets they received in both the villages. In Lacchipur 58.3 per cent of the total who got the loan said they had returned it while the remaining 41.7 per cent had not yet returned the loan. Among those who returned the loan were landless marginal and small landholders belonging to the SC/ST and OBC categories (Table 3.14). In Kalyanpur, 90 per cent of the total respondents had returned their loans. They were majorly small, semi-medium and medium landholders belonging mainly to the SC/ST and OBC Categories (Table 3.14). In Lacchipur, 4 respondents had paid back between Rs.10001-15000 while in Kalyanpur 6 respondents had paid back between Rs.700-4000, while 3 each had paid back between Rs.4001-10000, Rs.10001-15000 and Rs.15000-100000. Those who had paid back major amounts of money belonged mainly to the OBC category. All those who had paid back the loan in Lacchipur had done so recently between 1996-2002. In Kalyanpur majority (68.75 per cent) had paid back the loan between 1996-2002 and some (31.25 per cent) had paid back the loan earlier, i.e. between 1991-1995. The upper castes and SC/ST beneficiaries in Kalyanpur mainly paid back the loan earlier.

All the beneficiaries in Lacchipur knew they would have to return the loan but in Kalyanpur 2 beneficiaries were not aware of the fact that they would have to return the loan (Table 3.15).

Table 3.14 : Has the Loan Returned?- Respondents Classified According to Land-wise & Caste-wise**A. LAND-WISE**

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Has the loan returned?			
		No Response	Yes	No	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	2	1	1	4
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	5	2	1	8
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	18	2	2	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	17	1	—	18
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	6	—	1	7
	Large Holding (>10)	2	1	—	3
	Total	50 (80.6)	7 (11.3)	5 (8.1)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	—	—	1
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	4	1	—	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	19	4	1	24
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	10	8	1	19
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	7	5	—	12
	Large Holding (>10)	2	—	—	2
	Total	43 (68.3)	18 (28.6)	2 (3.2)	63 (100.0)

B. CASTE-WISE

Village	Caste	Has the Loan Returned?			
		No Response	Yes	No	Total
Lacchipur	Upper Caste	4	—	—	4
	SC/ST	18	2	3	23
	OBC	28	5	2	35
	Total	50 (80.6)	7 (11.3)	5 (8.1)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Upper Caste	3	3	—	6
	SC/ST	19	4	1	24
	OBC	21	11	1	33
	Total	43 (68.3)	18 (28.6)	2 (3.2)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

Table 3.15 : Do You know you have to return the loan? Respondents Classified According to Land-wise & Caste-wise

A. LAND-WISE

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Do you know you have to return the loan?			
		No Definite Idea	Yes	No	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	2	2	—	4
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	6	2	—	8
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	18	4	—	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	17	1	—	18
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	6	1	—	7
	Large Holding (>10)	2	1	—	3
	Total	51 (82.3)	11 (17.8)	—	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	—	—	1
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	3	1	1	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	19	5	—	24
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	12	7	—	19
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	8	3	1	12
	Large Holding (>10)	2	—	—	2
	Total	45 (71.4)	16 (25.4)	2 (3.2)	63 (100.0)

B. CASTE-WISE

Village	Caste	Do you know you have to return the loan?			
		No Definite Idea	Yes	No	Total
Lacchipur	Upper Caste	4	—	—	4
	SC/ST	18	5	—	23
	OBC	29	6	—	35
	Total	51 (82.3)	11 (17.8)	5 (8.1)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Upper Caste	3	3	—	6
	SC/ST	22	2	—	24
	OBC	20	11	2	33
	Total	45 (71.4)	16 (25.4)	2 (3.2)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

Almost half of the people who received loans also received loan recovery letters.

They belonged mainly to the marginal and small landholders categories in Lacchipur

and small and semi-medium land holders categories in Kalyanpur. In both the villages those who received the letters belonged to the SC/ST and OBC caste groups mainly (Table 3.16).

Table 3.16 : Have You Got any Loan Recovery Letter? Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise & Caste-wise

A. LAND-WISE

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Have you got any loan recovery letter?			
		No Response	Yes	No	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	2	1	1	4
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	5	3	—	8
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	18	3	1	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	17	—	1	18
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	6	1	—	7
	Large Holding (>10)	2	1	—	3
	Total	50 (80.6)	9 (14.5)	3 (4.8)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	—	—	1
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	4	—	1	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	19	3	2	24
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	10	6	3	19
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	7	1	4	12
	Large Holding (>10)	2	—	—	2
	Total	43 (68.3)	10 (15.8)	10 (15.8)	63 (100.0)

B. CASTE-WISE

Village	Caste	Have you got any loan recovery letter?			
		No Response	Yes	No	Total
Lacchipur	Upper Caste	4	—	—	4
	SC/ST	18	4	1	23
	OBC	28	5	2	35
	Total	50 (80.6)	9 (14.5)	3 (4.8)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Upper Caste	3	1	2	6
	SC/ST	19	1	4	24
	OBC	21	8	4	33
	Total	43 (68.3)	10 (15.8)	10 (15.8)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

All the people who had received the loan recovery letters had received them between 1991-2002 in both the villages. In Lacchipur, one OBC beneficiary received a loan recovery letter for between Rs.3501-4000. In Kalyanpur mainly the OBC caste group received loan recovery letter. The details are the following - 4 for between Rs.1400-3500, 2 for between Rs.4001-9500 and one for between Rs.3501-4000. All these recipients belonged mainly to the semi-medium landholders category. These recovery letters were mainly issued by the Bank (Table 3.17).

Table 3.17 : From Whom You Got Loan Recovery Letter? Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise & Caste-wise

A. LAND-WISE

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	From whom you got recovery letter (Name)?			(No.)
		Don't Remember	Banks	Total	
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	3	1	4	
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	5	3	8	
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	21	1	22	
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	18	—	18	
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	6	1	7	
	Large Holding (>10)	2	1	3	
	Total	55(88.7)	7(11.3)	62 (100.0)	
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	—	1	
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	5	—	5	
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	21	3	24	
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	14	5	19	
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	11	1	12	
	Large Holding (>10)	2	—	2	
	Total	54 (85.7)	9 (14.3)	63(100.0)	

B. CASTE-WISE

Village	Caste	From whom you got recovery letter (Name)?		
		Don't Remember	Banks	Total
Lacchipur	Upper Caste	4	—	4
	SC/ST	21	2	23
	OBC	30	5	35
	Total	55(88.7)	7(11.3)	62(100.0)
Kalyanpur	Upper Caste	6	—	6
	SC/ST	23	1	24
	OBC	25	8	33
	Total	54(85.7)	9(14.3)	63(100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

In both the villages half of the beneficiaries said somebody came to recover the loan while the other half said no one came to recover the loan. In both the villages it was mainly the SDM, Naib Tehsildar, Lekhpal or other responsible person who came to recover the loan. In a one case an OBC beneficiary claimed that the Chowkidar came to recover the loan amount.

3 beneficiaries in Lacchipur belonging to the SC/ST and OBC caste groups and 2 beneficiaries in Kalyanpur belonging to the SC/ST caste had been arrested for non-payment of the loan. Those who were arrested were marginal and small landholders in Lacchipur and semi-medium landholders in Kalyanpur (Table 3.18). In Lacchipur one beneficiary each of the SC/ST and OBC caste had been detained for 14 days. They were poor uninfluential small and semi-medium landholders. The others who had been arrested were detained only for a day or two (Table 3.19).

Table 3.18 : Has he been taken arrested for not paying loan? Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise & Caste-wise

A. LAND-WISE

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Has he been taken arrested for not paying loan?		
		No	Yes	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	4	—	4
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	6	2	8
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	21	1	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	18	—	18
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	7	—	7
	Large Holding (>10)	3	—	3
	Total	59(95.2)	3(4.8)	62(100.)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	—	1
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	5	—	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	24	—	24
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	17	2	19
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	12	—	12
	Large Holding (>10)	2	—	2
	Total	61(96.8)	2(3.2)	63(100.0)

(Table 3.18 (contd...))

B. CASTE-WISE

Village	Caste	Has he been taken arrested for not paying loan?		
		No	Yes	Total
Lacchipur	Upper Caste	4	—	4
	SC/ST	22	1	23
	OBC	33	2	35
	Total	59(95.2)	3(4.8)	62(100.0)
Kalyanpur	Upper Caste	6	—	6
	SC/ST	22	2	24
	OBC	33	—	33
	Total	61(96.8)	2(3.2)	63(100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

Table 3.19 : If Yes, When Arrested How Many Days? Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise & Caste-wise**A. LAND-WISE**

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	If Yes, When Arrested How Many Days?				
		Not Arrested	One Day	Two Days	14 Days	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	3	—	1	—	4
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	6	1	—	1	8
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	20	—	1	1	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	18	—	—	—	18
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	7	—	—	—	7
	Large Holding (>10)	3	—	—	—	3
	Total	57(91.9)	1(1.6)	2(3.2)	2(3.2)	62(100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	—	—	—	1
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	5	—	—	—	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	24	—	—	—	24
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	18	—	1	—	19
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	11	—	1	—	12
	Large Holding (>10)	2	—	—	—	2
	Total	61(96.8)	—	2(3.2)	—	63(100.0)

B. CASTE-WISE

Village	Caste	If Yes, When Arrested How Many Days?				
		Not Arrested	One Day	Two Days	14 Days	Total
Lacchipur	Upper Caste	4	—	—	—	4
	SC/ST	21	—	1	1	23
	OBC	32	1	1	1	35
	Total	57(91.9)	1(1.6)	2(3.2)	2(3.2)	62(100.0)
Kalyanpur	Upper Caste	5	—	1	—	6
	SC/ST	24	—	—	—	24
	OBC	32	—	1	—	33
	Total	61(96.8)	—	2(3.2)	—	63(100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

EDUCATION

I. INTRODUCTION

Both the villages have primary, junior and high schools. We tried to find out whether the villages are aware of them or not. In Lacchipur, all the respondents belonging to the different castes and landholding size groups are aware of the existence of schools in the village. In Kalyanpur also all respondents - except one OBC respondent who was probably unaware - confirmed the existence of schools in the village. About 96 per cent of the respondents in both the villages confirmed the existence of a primary school in their respective villages. Majority of the participants said that a primary school existed inside the village. About 79 per cent of the participants in Lacchipur and 69.84 per cent in Kalyanpur said that the school was within one kilometre of their residence. Some of the respondents in Lacchipur and also in Kalyanpur complained that the school was nearly 5 kms. away from their homes. In all, the above picture clearly illustrates that the location of the schools in both the villages was convenient for a majority of people. In spite of the fact that the school was far from the residence of a few people, 95.16 per cent of the respondents in Lacchipur and 93.65 per cent in Kalyanpur said that they go send their children to the school and that usually by foot. Only one respondent of Kalyanpur claimed his son had a cycle and he used it to go to school.

In Lacchipur 98.4 per cent of the respondents said that there was a Junior High School in the village itself, while the respondents of Kalyanpur (95.2 per cent) said that there was a Junior High School out of the village. In Lacchipur majority of the respondents (77.4 per cent) said that the Junior High School was one kilometre away

from their residence, while a majority (14.5 per cent) said that the school was five kilometres away from their respective residence. The latter were mostly the SC/ST poor who stay at the village margin. In Kalyanpur, a majority of the respondents (84.1 per cent) said that there was a Junior High School four kms. away from their residence while some (9.5 per cent) said that the school was three kms. away from their homes. However, in both the villages for a majority of the respondents (93.5 per cent in Lacchipur and 88.9 per cent in Kalyanpur) walking to school was the main mode of conveyance. Only 4 respondents of Kalyanpur could afford to cycle to school. This was besides the fact that the Junior School in Kalyanpur was out of the village and for a majority it was at approximately 4 kilometres walk from their residence. All this goes to show the poverty of resources on the part of the families and their children. No wonder they drop out of school easily even if enrolled. Parents find it difficult to send their children especially the girls in school. For the girls the distance is a definite deterrent for going to the school.

In Kalyanpur 58.7 per cent of the respondents were aware that there was a High School/Inter College in the village and 38.1 per cent said that there was an Inter College out of the village. About 55.6 per cent of the respondents said that the Inter College was about one kilometre away from their residence, while for 20.6 per cent the College was four kilometres away from their residence. However, for most of the students travelling on foot was the only way to get to school in Kalyanpur.

In Lacchipur, majority of the respondents (95.2 per cent) confirmed the existence of a High School/Inter College out of the village. The school for most of the respondents was six kms. away from their residence. The school could be reached only on foot. However, 30.6 per cent of the respondents could afford to cycle to the Inter College.

II. OTHER NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOL IN VILLAGE

Respondents of Lacchipur and in Kalyanpur confirmed the existence of other/non-government schools in the village. The respondents in Kalyanpur said there was a non-government school out of the village also. For a majority of the respondents in both the villages (56.5 per cent in Lacchipur and 60.3 per cent in Kalyanpur) the school was at a distance of one kms. away from their homes. For 35.5 per cent of the respondents in Lacchipur and 35.2 per cent in Kalyanpur the school was 5 kms. away from their homes. Quite a few families send their children to these schools. In both the villages walking was the means by which the school could be reached whatever may be the distance.

In Lacchipur 64.5 per cent of the respondents were sending their children to school while 35.5 per cent were not. In Kalyanpur the situation was better with 82.5 per cent of the respondents sending their children to school. It is encouraging to see that even landless, marginal and small landholders especially in Kalyanpur were sending their children to school (Table 3.20).

In Lacchipur a majority of the OBC (53.8 per cent) were not sending their children to school. All the upper castes and 75 per cent of the SC/ST were sending their children to school. In Kalyanpur, however, majority of the people of all castes were sending their children to school.

In Lacchipur, the respondents were sending 34 children (16 males and 18 females) to primary classes (KG – Vth). 12 children (5 males and 7 females) were being sent to Junior High School (Vth – VIIIth standard), 8 children (5 males and 3 females children) were being sent to High School (IXth – Xth) and 5 children (3 males and 2

females) were studying in classes above High School. It is interesting to note that a larger number of girls than boys were going to Primary and Junior High School in the village. In Lacchipur, further majority of the students in all classes belonged to the SC/ST caste group (Table 3.21).

Table 3.20 : Does Your Children go to School - Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise?
(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Does Your Children go to School?			
		No Response	Yes	No	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	--	2	1	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	--	4	2	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	--	10	12	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	--	14	3	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	--	9	3	12
	Large Holding (>10)	--	1	1	2
	Total	--	40(64.5)	22(35.5)	62(100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	--	1	1	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	--	5	--	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	--	18	5	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	1	19	3	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	--	7	--	7
	Large Holding (>10)	--	2	1	3
	Total	1(1.6)	52(82.5)	10(15.9)	63(100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

In Kalyanpur, 49 children (27 males and 22 females) were going to Primary Classes, 21 (13 males and 8 females) were studying in Junior High School, 11 (8 males and 3 females) in High School and 8 children (6 males and 2 females) were studying in Classes above High School. In Kalyanpur, more boys were going to school in all classes than girls. The OBC caste group were sending a maximum number of children to school. It is encouraging to note that a large number of the lower castes in both the villages were sending their children to the schools. This is indicative of the awareness of the lower caste respondents regarding education. A large number of children belonging to small and semi-medium landholders categories in Kalyanpur and semi-medium and medium landholders categories in Lacchipur were also attending schools (Table 3.21).

Table 3.21 : Distribution of Children Going to Different Classes : Land-wise & Caste-wise (Nos.)**A. LAND-WISE**

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Male Children in Primary Classes (KG-V th)	Female Children in Primary Classes (KG-V th)	Male Children in Junior High School (V th - VIII th)	Female Children in Junior High School (V th - VIII th)	Male Children in High School (IX th - X th)	Female Children in High School (IX th - X th)	Male Children in Above High School (Above X th)	Female Children in Above High School (Above X th)
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	3	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	9	6	2	2	2	2	1	-
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	4	8	2	2	3	-	1	-
	Large Holding (>10)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	Total	16	18	5	7	5	3	3	2
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	4	3	2	1	1	1	-	-
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	10	6	5	3	-	1	-	-
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	9	10	2	3	5	1	2	2
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	3	2	1	1	2	-	2	-
	Large Holding (>10)	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-
	Total	27	22	13	8	8	3	6	2

B. CASTE-WISE

Village	Caste	Male Children in Primary Classes (KG-V th)	Female Children in Primary Classes (KG-V th)	Male Children in Junior High School (V th - VIII th)	Female Children in Junior High School (V th - VIII th)	Male Children in High School (IX th - X th)	Female Children in High School (IX th - X th)	Male Children in Above High School (Above X th)	Female Children in Above High School (Above X th)
Lacchipur	Upper Caste	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
	SC/ST	12	11	2	4	2	1	2	-
	OBC	3	5	3	3	3	1	-	-
	Total	16	18	5	7	5	3	3	2
Kalyanpur	Upper Caste	6	2	1	1	-	1	-	-
	SC/ST	8	4	2	1	1	-	1	-
	OBC	13	16	10	6	7	2	5	2
	Total	27	22	13	8	8	3	6	2

Source: Field Survey.

In response to our question - Do your children get food in their school?, in Lacchipur 36 per cent and in Kalyanpur 24 per cent of the respondents said getting food in school was not applicable to their children probably because either their children were not going to school or because they were going to the private schools (Table 3.22). A majority of the respondents (42 per cent in Lacchipur and 62 per cent in Kalyanpur) belonging mainly to the lower caste (SC/ST and OBC) denied that their children get food in school. Only 23 per cent of the respondents in Lacchipur and 14 per cent in Kalyanpur confirmed that their children got food in school. Those who confirmed that they get food also belonged to the lower castes (Table 3.22).

Table 3.22 : Do Your Children Get Food in School? Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Do Your Children Get Food in School?			
		Not Applicable	Yes	No	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	1	—	2	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	2	2	2	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	12	3	7	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	3	6	8	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	3	3	6	12
	Large Holding (>10)	1	—	1	2
	Total	22 (35.5)	14 (22.6)	26 (41.9)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	—	1	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	1	4	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	8	5	10	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	4	3	16	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	1	—	6	7
	Large Holding (>10)	1	—	2	3
	Total	15 (23.8)	9 (14.3)	29 (46.0)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

As regards scholarship, about 37 per cent of the respondents in Lacchipur and 24 per cent in Kalyanpur said it was not applicable possibly because either their children were not going to school or were going to the private schools. A large number of

respondents, 44 per cent in Lacchipur and 60 per cent in Kalyanpur, denied that their children get any scholarship. Only some of the respondents belonging to the SC/ST and OBC group (16 per cent in Lacchipur and Kalyanpur both) said that their children were getting scholarship. No upper caste child was getting any scholarship, probably because the scholarship was not meant for the upper castes (Table 3.23).

Table 3.23 : Do Your Children Get Scholarship in School? Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Do Your Children Get Scholarship in School?			
		Not Applicable	Yes	No	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	1	--	2	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	2	--	4	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	12	3	7	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	3	5	9	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	4	2	6	12
	Large Holding (>10)	1	--	1	2
	Total	23(37.1)	10(16.1)	29(46.8)	62(100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	--	1	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	--	--	5	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	8	5	10	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	4	4	15	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	1	1	5	7
	Large Holding (>10)	1	--	2	3
	Total	15(23.8)	10(15.9)	38(60.3)	63(100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

About 16 per cent of the respondents in Lacchipur and 14 per cent in Kalyanpur confirmed that their children got Rs.300 as scholarship. Only one OBC child in Kalyanpur got Rs.500 as scholarship. Those who said their children got scholarship belonged mainly to the small, semi-medium and medium landholders categories (Table 3.24).

Table 3.24 : If Yes, How Much Scholarship? Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	If Yes, How Much Scholarship?			
		Not Applicable	Rs.300	Rs.500	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	3	—	—	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	6	—	—	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	19	3	—	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	12	5	—	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	10	2	—	12
	Large Holding (>10)	2	—	—	2
	Total	52 (83.9)	10 (16.1)	—	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	2	—	—	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	5	—	—	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	18	5	—	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	19	3	1	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	6	1	—	7
	Large Holding (>10)	3	—	—	3
	Total	53 (84.1)	9 (14.3)	1 (1.9)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

Reasons for not getting scholarship were the following. In Lacchipur, 4.6 per cent of the respondents each said that corruption and children studying in private schools was the main reason why their children were not getting scholarship. Those who cited corruption as a cause belonged mainly to the lower (SC/ST and OBC) castes. Two upper caste respondents also said that only the SC/ST students get scholarship. In Kalyanpur 33.3 per cent of the total respondents said that children do not get scholarship as they are studying in private schools. Corruption was not cited as a reason by the respondents in Kalyanpur (Table 3.25).

Table 3.25 : Reasons for Not Getting Scholarship? Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise & Caste-wise

A. LAND-WISE

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Reasons for Not Getting Scholarship?					
		No Response	Childrens are studying in Private Schools	Only SC/ST Students get Scholarship	Corruption	New Admission	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	3	—	—	—	—	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	5	—	—	1	—	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	20	1	1	—	—	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	14	1	1	—	1	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	10	1	—	1	—	12
	Large Holding (>10)	1	—	—	1	—	2
	Total	53 (85.5)	3 (4.8)	2 (3.2)	3 (4.8)	1 (1.6)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	1	—	—	—	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	3	2	—	—	—	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	15	7	1	—	—	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	15	8	—	—	—	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	6	1	—	—	—	7
	Large Holding (>10)	1	2	—	—	—	3
	Total	41 (65.0)	21 (33.4)	1 (1.6)	—	—	63 (100.0)

B. CASTE-WISE

Village	Caste	Reasons for Not Getting Scholarship?					
		No Response	Childrens are studying in Private Schools	Only SC/ST Students get Scholarship	Corruption	New Admission	Total
Lacchipur	Upper Caste	1	—	2	1	—	4
	SC/ST	28	2	—	1	1	32
	OBC	24	1	—	1	—	26
	Total	53 (85.5)	3 (4.8)	2 (3.2)	3 (4.8)	1 (1.6)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Upper Caste	2	4	—	—	—	6
	SC/ST	12	4	1	—	—	17
	OBC	27	13	—	—	—	40
	Total	41 (65.0)	21 (33.4)	1 (1.6)	—	—	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

We also collected detailed information on the relationship of villagers and teachers as also the villagers' opinion about the teachers. Only 19 per cent of the parents in Kalyanpur and 32 per cent in Lacchipur have discussions with the teachers about their children. Almost 59 per cent of the parents in Kalyanpur categorically denied having discussions about their children with the teachers. Those parents who did not discuss their children with the teacher belonged mainly to the lower castes (SC/ST and OBC). This is because probably the illiterate parents did not know what to talk about with the teacher. The upper caste respondents discussed their children with the teacher more than the lower castes (Table 3.26).

Table 3.26 : Do You have any Discussion with the Teachers about your Child? Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Do you have any discussion with the teacher about your children? (No.)			
		No Response	Yes	No	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	1	—	2	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	2	2	2	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	13	5	4	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	3	9	5	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	4	4	4	12
	Large Holding (>10)	1	—	1	2
	Total	24 (38.7)	20 (32.3)	18 (29.0)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	—	1	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	4	1	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	7	2	14	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	5	4	14	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	—	2	5	7
	Large Holding (>10)	1	—	2	3
	Total	14 (22.3)	12 (19.0)	37 (58.7)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

In Lacchipur only 42 per cent of the respondents while in Kalyanpur 65 per cent of the respondents said that the teachers came to school regularly. In Lacchipur a large number of the respondents (37 per cent) said that the teachers were irregular. This shows that the teachers in Kalyanpur were more responsible than those of Lacchipur (Table 3.27).

Table 3.27 : Do Teachers Come to School Daily in Government Schools? Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Do Teachers come to School Daily in Government Schools?			
		No Response	Yes	No	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	1	1	1	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	2	4	—	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	13	6	3	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	3	10	4	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	3	5	4	12
	Large Holding (>10)	1	—	1	2
	Total	23 (37.0)	26 (41.9)	13 (21.0)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	1	—	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	5	—	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	9	13	1	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	8	15	—	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	2	5	—	7
	Large Holding (>10)	1	2	—	3
	Total	21 (33.4)	41 (65.0)	1 (1.6)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

A majority of the participants (63 per cent in Lacchipur and 70 per cent in Kalyanpur) did not like the school teachers to stay in the village. The reason is that the respondents feel that they and their children are unduly put under pressure by the teachers to oblige them in various ways. Further, the teachers staying the village always remain under the influence of the village powerful. All the respondents mentioned the later reason as the factor, which make them prefer the outside teacher (Table 3.28).

Table 3.28 : Do You Like Teachers Staying in Village? Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Do You Like Teachers Staying in Village? (No.)		
		Not Applicable	No	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	1	2	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	2	4	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	13	9	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	3	14	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	3	9	12
	Large Holding (>10)	1	1	2
	Total	23(37.1)	39(62.9)	62(100.)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	1	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	5	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	9	14	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	7	16	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	1	6	7
	Large Holding (>10)	1	2	3
	Total	19(30.2)	44(69.8)	63(100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

The majority of the villagers questioned the seriousness of the teachers in government schools (Table 3.29). In Lacchipur 38.7 per cent of the respondents said that the teachers remained engaged in their own work and so were not able to give time to their students, while 19.4 per cent cited plain lack of interest as a reason for non-seriousness of the teachers regarding teaching in school.

In Kalyanpur, 28.6 per cent of the respondents cited lack of interest and lack of staff as the main reason why teachers were not serious about their teaching in government schools. Only 4 OBC respondents claimed that teachers were engaged in their own (private) work as a result of which they were not serious in teaching. Those who complained about the teachers cut across all castes and landholder groups.

About 56.5 per cent of the respondents in Lacchipur and 60 per cent in Kalyanpur felt that the government school teachers were not serious about their

teaching. Such a feeling could have serious implications and could be the reason why a lot of people send their children to the private schools. This could also lead to a high drop-out rate in these villages.

Table 3.29 : Do You Think Teachers in Government Schools Are Serious About their Teaching?
Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise and Caste-wise

A. LAND-WISE

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Do You Think Teachers in Government Schools are Serious about their Teaching?			
		Not Applicable	Yes	No	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	1	—	2	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	2	—	4	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	13	1	8	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	3	2	12	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	3	1	8	12
	Large Holding (>10)	1	—	1	2
	Total	23 (37.1)	4 (6.5)	35 (56.5)	62 (100.)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	1	—	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	1	4	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	9	—	14	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	7	2	14	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	1	2	4	7
	Large Holding (>10)	1	—	2	3
	Total	19 (30.2)	6 (9.5)	38 (60.3)	63 (100.0)

B. CASTE-WISE

(No.)

Village	Caste	Do You Think Teachers in Government Schools are Serious about their Teaching?			
		Not Applicable	Yes	No	Total
Lacchipur	Upper Caste	8	—	4	8
	SC/ST	15	2	20	35
	OBC	23	2	11	22
	Total	23 (37.1)	4 (6.5)	35 (56.5)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Upper Caste	4	1	1	6
	SC/ST	6	—	11	17
	OBC	9	5	26	40
	Total	19 (30.2)	6 (9.5)	38 (60.3)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

A majority of the respondents, 61 per cent in Lacchipur and 78 per cent in Kalyanpur, would like to send their girl children to school. Those minority people who did not want to send their girls to school belonged mainly to the SC/ST and OBC groups. This shows the increasing awareness of the rural people regarding the importance of education for girls.

A large number of respondents - 47 per cent in Lacchipur and 52 per cent in Kalyanpur - would like their girls to pursue higher education and employment. However, 28.6 per cent of the respondents in Kalyanpur and 12.9 per cent of the respondents in Lacchipur would not like their girls to study further or to work. These people belonged mainly to the lower caste group. From this table perceptible changes are visible in the attitude of the rural people regarding education and work of women.

In Lacchipur, 11.3 per cent of the respondents, irrespective of caste, said they were not in favour of education of girls, while 24.2 per cent said there were social causes due to which they did not send their girls to school. Only 8.1 per cent of the SC/ST respondents said that now people are taking interest in the education of girls. Some respondents even cited lack of money as a cause of lack of interest in the education of girls.

In Lacchipur, a majority of the respondents 68.25 per cent, belonging to all the castes claimed that the people had started taking an interest in the education of girls. One OBC respondent said he had no interest in the education of girls, while 5 SC/ST and OBC respondents said lack of money forced them to neglect the education of girls. In all the position of education of girls was better in Kalyanpur than in Lacchipur with a majority of respondents taking interest (Table 3.30).

Table 3.30 : What are the Opinion about Girls' Education and Employment in Your Village Community?
Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise & Caste-wise

A. LAND-WISE

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	What are the opinion about girls' education and employment in your village community?					
		No Response	Lack of Money	Not in favour of girls education	For social causes	Now People are taking interest in girls education	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	2	—	1	—	—	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	2	—	—	2	2	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	13	2	2	5	—	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	10	—	2	2	3	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	5	—	1	6	—	12
	Large Holding (>10)	1	—	1	—	—	2
	Total	33 (53.2)	2 (3.2)	7 (11.3)	15 (24.2)	5 (8.1)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	—	—	—	1	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	—	—	—	5	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	8	3	—	—	12	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	4	1	—	—	18	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	—	1	1	—	5	7
	Large Holding (>10)	1	—	—	—	2	3
	Total	14 (22.3)	5 (7.9)	1 (1.6)	—	43 (68.3)	63 (100.0)

B. CASTE-WISE

Village	Caste	What are the opinion about girls' education and employment in your village community?					
		No Response	Lack of Money	Not in favour of girls education	For social causes	Now People are taking interest in girls education	Total
Lacchipur	Upper Caste	1	—	2	1	—	4
	SC/ST	15	1	2	9	5	32
	OBC	17	1	3	5	—	26
	Total	33 (53.2)	2 (3.2)	7 (11.3)	15 (24.2)	5 (8.1)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Upper Caste	2	—	—	—	4	6
	SC/ST	6	2	—	—	9	17
	OBC	6	3	1	—	30	40
	Total	14 (22.3)	5 (7.9)	1 (1.6)	—	43 (68.3)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

No respondent in either village knew about the adult education programme. This shows the poor coverage and public relation by the government agencies regarding the Adult Education Programme (Table 3.31).

Table 3.31 : Do You Know about Adult Education Programme? Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Do Your Know About Adult Education Programme?		
		No Response	No	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	--	3	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	--	6	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	2	20	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	--	17	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	--	12	12
	Large Holding (>10)	--	2	2
	Total	2(3.2)	60(96.8)	62(100.)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	--	2	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	--	5	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	--	23	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	1	22	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	--	7	7
	Large Holding (>10)	--	3	3
	Total	1(1.6)	62(98.4)	63(100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

No respondent of either village knew of the Non-Formal Education Programme. This shows the pathetic state of education in the state on this point (Table 3.32).

Table 3.32 : Do You Know About Non-Formal Education Programme? Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Do Know About Non-Formal Education Programme?		
		Not Applicable	No	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	--	3	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	--	6	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	2	20	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	--	17	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	--	12	12
	Large Holding (>10)	--	2	2
	Total	2(3.2)	60(96.8)	62(100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	--	2	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	--	5	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	--	23	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	1	22	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	--	7	7
	Large Holding (>10)	--	3	3
	Total	1(1.6)	62(98.4)	63(100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

Almost 98 per cent of the respondents in both the villages knew of the Aanganwadi programme, which shows some success of the programme at the grassroots level (Table 3.33).

Table 3.33 : Do You Know About Aanganwadi Education Programme? Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise and Caste-wise

A. LAND-WISE

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Do you Know About Aanganwadi Education Programme?		
		Not Applicable	Yes	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	—	3	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	6	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	1	21	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	—	17	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	—	12	12
	Large Holding (>10)	—	2	2
	Total	1(1.6)	61(98.4)	62(100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	—	2	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	5	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	—	23	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	1	22	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	—	7	7
	Large Holding (>10)	—	3	3
	Total	1(1.6)	62(98.4)	63(100.)

B. CASTE-WISE

Village	Caste	Do you Know About Aanganwadi Education Programme?		
		Not Applicable	Yes	Total
Lacchipur	Upper Caste	—	4	4
	SC/ST	1	31	32
	OBC	1	25	26
	Total	2(3.2)	60(96.8)	62(100.0)
Kalyanpur	Upper Caste	—	6	6
	SC/ST	—	17	17
	OBC	1	39	40
	Total	1(1.6)	62(98.4)	63(100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

In Lacchipur there is Primary/Sub-Primary Health Centre in the village. But there were no doctors, nurses and health facilities in the village. The suggestion here is that these persons do not stay in the village. In Kalyanpur also there is a primary health centre in the village. According to them there were no doctors or nurses or any other health facilities in these Centres. The nurses do not stay in the village.

In Lacchipur, if a family member falls ill, a large number of respondents (58.06 per cent) said that they visit Jhola Chaap doctors. A sizeable number (27.42 per cent) also visit private doctors (Table 3.34). In Kalyanpur, however, 53.97 per cent visit a private doctor and 42.86 per cent visit Jhola Chaap doctors when someone in the family falls ill. This clearly shows the importance of the Jhola Chaap Doctors over the innocent and illiterate poor of the village and they run a flourishing trade. In both the villages majority of the SC/STs visit Jhola Chaap Doctors while majority of the OBCs visit private doctors. This shows that the OBC population of the village is more aware in terms of health security than the SC/ST population.

Table 3.34 : Sources of Treatment - Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Sources of Treatment				
		No Response	Government Doctors	Private Doctors	Others (Jhola Chaap Doctors)	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	1	—	1	1	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	1	2	—	4	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	—	1	7	13	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	1	3	—	13	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	—	—	7	5	12
	Large Holding (>10)	—	—	2	—	2
	Total	3 (4.8)	6 (9.7)	17 (27.4)	36 (58.0)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	—	1	1	—	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	—	5	—	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	—	—	11	12	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	1	—	12	10	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	—	—	3	4	7
	Large Holding (>10)	—	—	2	1	3
	Total	1 (1.6)	1 (1.6)	34 (54.0)	27 (42.8)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

At the same time, however, in both the villages, a large number of respondents (75.81 per cent in Lacchipur and 85.71 per cent in Kalyanpur) were visited by people from the primary health centre in the last three months. A large number of small and semi-medium landholders in both the villages confirmed this suggesting that they had been visited by the PHC personally. About 75 per cent of the SC/ST and upper caste and 76.9 per cent of the OBC in Lacchipur, and 83.3 per cent of the upper castes, 76.5 per cent of the SC/ST and 90 per cent of the OBC in Kalyanpur confirmed that they had been visited by the PHC people in the last three months (Table 3.35).

Table 3.35 : Frequency of Visits by the Doctors - Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Did anybody visited you last three months from the following?			
		Not Applicable	PHC	Private Doctor	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	—	3	—	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	5	1	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	3	15	4	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	—	14	3	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	1	9	2	12
	Large Holding (>10)	—	1	1	2
	Total	4 (6.5)	47 (75.8)	11 (17.7)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	—	2	—	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	5	—	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	1	19	3	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	2	18	3	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	—	7	—	7
	Large Holding (>10)	—	3	—	3
	Total	3 (4.8)	54 (85.7)	6 (9.5)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

In both the villages majority of the respondents (77.42 per cent) in Lacchipur and 77.78 per cent in Kalyanpur) were visited by the ANM. In stray cases an SC/ST was visited by a Dai and an OBC was visited by a male official in Lacchipur. The people in these villages expressed greater confidence in the private doctors than in these government officials. The official medical persons perform their duty perfunctorily. In Lacchipur 40.32 per cent of the respondents claimed that the health official spent only upto 5 minutes or less with them while 20.96 per cent said that the official spent 5-10 minutes with them when they visited last (Table 3.36). Half of the total small landholders in both the villages said that the official spent upto 5 minutes with them. In Kalyanpur 33.3 per cent each said that the health official spent upto 5 minutes and 5

to 10 minutes with them. 59.4 per cent of the SC/ST and 65.4 per cent of the OBC respondents in Lacchipur and 76.5 per cent of the SC/ST and 65 per cent of the OBC respondents in Kalyanpur claimed that the health official spent upto 10 minutes with them. This clearly shows the attention or lack of it, these families are getting from the health department officials.

Table 3.36 : Time Spent by Doctors - Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	(No.) How much time did official of health centre spent with you when they last visited?						
		No Response	Upto 5 min.	6-10 min.	11-15 min.	16-20 min.	21-30 min.	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	2	3	—	1	—	—	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	7	11	2	2	—	—	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	5	8	3	1	—	—	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	3	1	6	—	1	1	12
	Large Holding (>10)	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
	Total	18 (29.0)	25 (40.3)	13 (21.0)	4 (6.5)	1 (1.6)	1 (1.6)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	3	—	2	—	—	—	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	5	12	4	2	—	—	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	7	5	9	1	—	1	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	1	4	2	—	—	—	7
	Large Holding (>10)	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
	Total	16 (25.4)	21 (33.4)	21 (33.4)	3 (4.8)	—	2 (3.2)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

In both the villages a majority of the respondents from mostly the bigger landowners (70.96 per cent in Lacchipur and 77.78 per cent in Kalyanpur) were satisfied with the help they received from the health official. Those few people who were not satisfied were small and semi-medium landholders belonging to the SC/ST

and OBC caste groups in Lacchipur and marginal and semi-medium landholders belonging to the OBC caste groups in Kalyanpur (Table 3.37).

Table 3.37 : Level of Satisfaction - Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Do you Satisfied with the help given by Health Officials?			
		No Response	Yes	No	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	—	3	—	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	1	4	1	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	4	14	4	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	1	13	3	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	3	9	—	12
	Large Holding (>10)	1	1	—	2
	Total	10 (16.1)	44 (71.0)	8 (12.9)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	—	2	—	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	3	2	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	5	18	—	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	5	16	2	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	—	7	—	7
	Large Holding (>10)	—	3	—	3
	Total	10 (15.9)	42 (66.7)	4 (6.3)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

In Lacchipur most of the respondents and/or family members and in Kalyanpur majority of the respondents had visited a private doctor/hospital in the last six months. Those who had visited the doctor were mostly small and semi-medium landholders belonging to all the caste groups. The trust and confidence on the private doctor is clearly visible. The visits of the government doctors, nurses, etc. are more of routine nature. In times of crisis and serious illness they fall back on the private doctors and Jhola Chaap Doctors. Majority of the respondents and/or their family members in both the villages (53.2 per cent in Lacchipur and 60.32 per cent in Kalyanpur) visited the doctor with complaints of fever (Table 3.38). Only 22.6 per cent of the total

respondents in Lacchipur and 22.2 per cent in Kalyanpur visited the doctor with problems like weakness, loose motions and heart problems. This scenario was similar for all the castes in both the villages.

Table 3.38 : Visits to the Private Doctors - Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	If you or Any Members of family visited to Private Doctor/Clinic/Hospital, What are the reasons?				
		No Response	Fever	Gastric Problem	Others (Heart Problem, Loose Motion, Weakness, etc.)	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	2	1	—	—	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	2	2	—	2	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	4	11	—	7	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	1	11	2	3	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	3	6	1	2	12
	Large Holding (>10)	—	2	—	—	2
	Total	12 (19.4)	33 (53.2)	3 (4.8)	14 (22.6)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	1	—	—	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	1	1	—	3	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	3	17	—	3	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	5	14	—	4	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	1	4	—	2	7
	Large Holding (>10)	—	1	—	2	3
	Total	11 (17.5)	38 (60.3)	—	14 (22.3)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

At the same time the villages had grouse about the private doctors. They take money, but have little time, they said. In Lacchipur 41.9 per cent of the total respondents and in Kalyanpur 50.8 per cent of the respondents were given only upto 5 minutes or less time by the private doctors. The private doctors do not attend properly and also does not explain things to the uneducated poor of the village. This is the

general complain of about private doctors. About 27.4 per cent of the total respondents in Lacchipur and 30.2 per cent in Kalyanpur received 5-10 minuets attention from the doctor, while only 19.4 per cent in Lacchipur and 15.9 per cent in Kalyanpur received more than 10 minutes time from the doctor. However, in Lacchipur the upper caste people received more time and attention from the doctor than the lower caste.

Majority of the respondents (77.4 per cent in Lacchipur and 52.4 per cent in Kalyanpur), belonging mainly to the small and semi-medium landholders categories said that the private doctors did not keep all the necessary instruments required for diagnosis and treatment. The dissatisfied respondents belonged mainly to the SC/ST and OBC categories in Lacchipur and to all the SC/ST and upper castes in Kalyanpur. (Only 16.1 per cent of the respondents in Lacchipur claimed that the doctor had the requisite instrument. In Kalyanpur a large number of the respondents mainly belonging to the OBCs claimed that the doctor had the requisite instruments for diagnosis and treatment.)

In both villages the respondents (96.8 per cent in Lacchipur and 82.50 per cent in Kalyanpur) claimed that the doctor came to their homes as and when it was necessary and had to be paid immediately. Some in Lacchipur and in Kalyanpur, have, however, also complained that the doctor did not come to their houses when necessary. It would be interesting to note that all those who made this complaint belonged either to the SC/ST or OBC group. No upper caste person had this kind of complaint in either of the two villages.

The charges of the doctors varied. In Lacchipur 64.5 per cent of the total respondents and in Kalyanpur 82.5 per cent of the respondents, irrespective of the

caste, were charged between Rs.10-20, when they went to the private doctors. About 12 per cent of the respondents in Lacchipur were charged between Rs.21-30. However, few were charged more than Rs.30.

About 54 per cent of the respondents in Lacchipur and 61.9 per cent in Kalyanpur claimed that the doctor charged between Rs.10-20 even when he came home. Nearly 21 per cent in Lacchipur and 19.0 per cent in Kalyanpur said that the doctor charged more than Rs.20. Interestingly all the respondents claimed that there was no difference in charge when the doctor visited their house at night, i.e. he charged the same amount that he charged when he came during the day (Table 3.39).

Table 3.39 : Visits to the Private Doctors - Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	When you go to the Private Doctor, How much they charge?							Total
		No Response	Rs.10-20	Rs.21-30	Rs.30-50	Rs.51-60	Rs.61-100	Rs.101-200	
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	2	13	5	2	—	—	—	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	2	14	—	—	1	—	—	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	—	7	3	1	—	—	1	12
	Large Holding (>10)	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
	Total	7 (11.3)	40 (64.5)	8 (12.9)	4 (6.5)	1 (1.6)	1 (1.6)	1 (1.6)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	1	22	—	—	—	—	—	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	1	16	1	3	—	2	—	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
	Large Holding (>10)	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3
	Total	2 (3.2)	52 (82.5)	2 (3.2)	3 (4.8)	1 (1.6)	2 (3.2)	1 (1.6)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

In Lacchipur, the main sources of medicine were, in order of popularity, Jhola Chaap Doctor (96.8 per cent), medical stores (85.5 per cent) and general stores (75.8 per cent). Other sources of medicines were almost nil. In Kalyanpur the main sources of medicines were Jhola Chaap Doctor (98.4 per cent) and general stores (49.2 per cent). This picture goes to show the enormous influence the Jhola Chaap Doctors enjoy from all the castes in the village due to illiteracy of the rural population. However, Lacchipur with a medicine store seems to be better off than Kalyanpur with a medical store. The general store in Lacchipur enjoys more popularity as a source of medicines.

Almost all the respondents in both the villages (96.8 per cent in Lacchipur and 95.2 per cent in Kalyanpur) claim that fever is the disease that affects most people in the village. All the castes are unanimous in this claim.

About 93.7 per cent of the respondents in Kalyanpur and 69.4 per cent in Lacchipur claim that the main cause of disease in the village is dirt, filth and mosquitoes. 25.8 per cent of the respondents in Lacchipur say that people in their village fall ill due to work in extreme conditions. Those who claim so belong only to the OBC and SC/ST caste groups, hinting that oppression at the work place and over work of the lower castes could be a cause of illness.

In Lacchipur 98.4 per cent of the respondents and in Kalyanpur 90.5 per cent of the respondents do not have a toilet facility at home. In both the villages even the upper caste respondents did not have a toilet at their homes. Only 5 OBC respondents of Kalyanpur claimed to have a toilet at their homes. This reflect not only poverty but the traditional lack of awareness and low priority that the villager give to the toilet (Table 3.40).

Table 3.40 : Do You have Toilet at Home? Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Do you have Toilet at Home?			
		No Response	Yes	No	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	—	—	3	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	—	6	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	—	—	22	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	—	—	17	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	—	—	12	12
	Large Holding (>10)	1	—	1	2
	Total	1 (1.6)	—	61(98.4)	62(100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	—	1	1	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	—	5	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	—	1	22	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	1	—	22	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	—	2	5	7
	Large Holding (>10)	—	1	2	3
	Total	1(1.6)	5(7.9)	57(90.5)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

In Lacchipur 82.3 per cent of the respondents comprising landless, marginal, small, semi-medium and medium land holders and belonging to most of the caste groups go to the fields to relieve themselves. In Kalyanpur 85.7 per cent of the respondents belonging to all the landholdings and all the caste groups go to the field for toilet. One or two families in both the villages that boast of toilet. These toilets are used mainly for the females. For the males the toilet is the field (Table 3.41).

Lacchipur does not have the public toilet. In Lacchipur 96.8 per cent of the respondents claimed that there was no public toilet in the village. Those who made this claim so belonged to all the landholding size groups and all caste groups.

Table 3.41 : If You Do not have Toilet at Home, Where you/your female members go for toiler? - Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	(No.) If You do not have toilet at home, where do you/your female members go for toiler?		
		No Response	In Field	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	—	3	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	1	5	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	4	18	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	2	15	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	2	10	12
	Large Holding (>10)	2	—	2
	Total	11 (17.7)	51 (82.3)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	1	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	5	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	2	21	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	3	20	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	2	5	7
	Large Holding (>10)	1	2	3
	Total	9 (14.3)	54 (85.7)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

About 87.3 per cent of the respondents belonging to every landholding and caste groups said that there was no public toilet in their village. Only 11.1 per cent of the respondents belonging mainly to the small and semi-medium landholding group said that there was a public toilet in the village. Our inspection show that the public toilet has not been used for long and now in an unusable state (Table 3.42).

Table 3.42 : Do You have any Public Toilet in Your Village? Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Do you have Toilet at Home?			
		No Response	Yes	No	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	—	—	3	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	—	6	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	—	—	22	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	1	—	16	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	—	—	12	12
	Large Holding (>10)	1	—	1	2
	Total	2 (3.2)	—	60 (96.8)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	—	1	1	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	—	5	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	—	3	20	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	1	3	19	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	—	—	7	7
	Large Holding (>10)	—	—	3	3
	Total	1 (1.6)	7 (11.2)	55 (87.3)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

As a result when we asked the villagers about their use of toilet, the answer was negative. In Lacchipur no respondent used the public toilet as there was no toilet in the village (Table 3.43). In Kalyanpur the seven respondents who claimed there was a public toilet in the village also did not use it. These respondents belonged to both the upper and lower castes.

Since no respondent in Lacchipur used the public toilet there was no question of any discrimination on the caste basis. In Kalyanpur, 11.1 per cent of the respondents who claimed there was a public toilet in the village said that the people of the SC/ST caste groups were not allowed to use the toilet.

Table 3.43 : Do You use Public Toilet In Your Village? - Respondents Classified According to their Land-wise

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Do You Use Public Toilet in your Village?		
		Not Applicable	No	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	3	—	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	6	—	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	22	—	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	17	—	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	12	—	12
	Large Holding (>10)	2	—	2
	Total	62 (100.)	—	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	1	1	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	5	—	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	20	3	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	20	3	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	7	—	7
	Large Holding (>10)	3	—	3
	Total	56(88.9)	7(11.2)	63(100.0)

Source: Field Survey

We also made detailed enquiry about the programmes like DWCRA and TRYSEM. In Lacchipur all the respondents said that their village had no DWCRA/TRYSEM programme.

In Kalyanpur, 77.8 per cent of the respondents said that their village had no DWCRA/TRYSEM programme presently. While some (14 per cent) of the respondents belonging to the landless, marginal, small and semi-medium landholders category said that such programmes did exist in their village. Those who claimed so belonged to the OBC caste group. But the later group said that in recent years the programmes have ceased to come to village.

In Lacchipur, there was no notable household industries. Some of the respondents belonging to the SC/ST caste group and small, semi-medium and medium landholders category affirmed that they have some household industry at their home. In Kalyanpur, a majority of the respondents (60.3 per cent) belonging mainly to the OBC caste group and small and semi-medium landholders category confirmed that they did participate in a household industry (Charkha embroidery, sewing). A sizeable portion of the respondents (36.5 per cent) denied their participation in any household industry.

In Lacchipur 6.5 per cent of the respondents of the SC/ST caste group said that the nearest market to sell their product was their own village. In Kalyanpur a sizeable number of participants (44.4 per cent) claimed that the village was the nearest market in which they could sell their products. Those who said so were mainly small and semi-medium landholders belonging mainly to the SC/ST and OBC group. About 7.9 per cent of the respondents (mainly OBC group) said that the Khadi Ashram was the nearest outlet to which they could sell their product. All this goes to show that the household industry in Kalyanpur was more developed than in Lacchipur.

A majority of the respondents in both the villages (90.3 per cent in Lacchipur and 95.2 per cent in Kalyanpur) denied that they or their family members got any old age/widow pension. In Lacchipur 9.7 per cent of the respondents said that they got old age/widow pension (Table 3.44). Of the six respondents who confirmed getting pension, five said that they got Rs.750 after six months. However, one lone person said he got Rs.1500 per year. In Kalyanpur only one OBC respondent said he got Rs.1500 per year as old age pension. This shows the apathy with which the old people/widows are treated in the village.

Table 3.44 : Do You/Your any Family Member Get Old Age/Widow Pension? - Respondents
Classified According to their Land-wise and Caste-wise

A. LAND-WISE

(No.)

Village	Land Size Group (Acres)	Do You/Your any Family Member Get Old Age/Widow Pension?			
		No Response	Yes	No	Total
Lacchipur	Landless (0.00)	—	—	3	3
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	1	5	6
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	—	3	19	22
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	—	1	16	17
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	—	1	11	12
	Large Holding (>10)	—	—	2	2
	Total	—	6 (9.7)	56 (90.3)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Landless (0.00)	—	1	1	2
	Marginal Holding (>0—<=1)	—	—	5	5
	Small Holding (>1—<=2)	1	—	22	23
	Semi-Medium Holding (>2—<=4)	1	—	22	23
	Medium Holding (>4—<=10)	—	—	7	7
	Large Holding (>10)	—	—	3	3
	Total	2 (3.2)	1 (1.6)	60 (95.2)	63 (100.0)

B. CASTE-WISE

(No.)

Village	Caste	Do You/Your any Family Member Get Old Age/Widow Pension?			
		No Response	Yes	No	Total
Lacchipur	Upper Caste	—	1	3	4
	SC/ST	—	3	2	32
	OBC	—	2	24	26
	Total	—	6 (9.7)	56 (90.3)	62 (100.0)
Kalyanpur	Upper Caste	—	—	6	6
	SC/ST	—	—	17	17
	OBC	2	1	37	40
	Total	2 (3.2)	1 (1.6)	60 (95.2)	63 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey.

A majority of the respondents in Lacchipur (58.1 per cent) said that they did not get old age/widow pension as it was not applicable to them. A sizeable number (22.6 per cent) blamed corruption as reason for not getting pension, while one person said he had not applied. Two respondents said they did not get pension as they were above the poverty line. Those who cited corruption as the main reason belonged too the lower castes - OBC and SC/ST.

In Kalyanpur a sizeable number (38.1 per cent) said that the pension was not applicable to them, while an equal number blamed corruption as reason for their not getting any pension. Four respondents (OBC and SC/ST) claimed to have not applied while one OBC respondent claimed to be above poverty line for which he was not given pension.

SUMMARY

I. RATION SHOP

The villagers are critical about the functioning of the ration shop and also the shop owners:

- (i) Shops are not open regularly or open at the time when most of the villagers have no time or no money.
- (ii) Only kerosene are sold which is purchased by everybody in the village. Other commodities are sold only occasionally and their quality is poor.
- (iii) Everybody talked about malpractices in the distribution on APL/BPL cards.
- (iv) SC/ST are the major buyers.

II. JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA

- (i) People talked about various kinds of malpractices in project work, payment, etc.
- (ii) People are afraid of giving information as the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana contracts are mostly at the hand of village elites who are vengeful.
- (iii) The rural poor lack specific information about various types of work under this scheme. They are dependent on the village elites, including Pradhan, for information.

III. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

- (i) Like JRY, in this case also the rural poor - the potential beneficiaries - are dependent on the village gentries, bankers, etc. for project details. The latter have material interest to withhold information.
- (ii) Everybody complained about large-scale malpractices in the actual operation of these projects. Often the applicants have not received the entire money.
- (iii) On the other hand, in many instances, the loans have not been paid back.
- (iv) The OBC have benefitted more than others from these schemes. Reason for this is that they are more informed and more organized - Castewise perhaps - in confronting the officials and rural elites and extracts maximum benefits.

IV. ON EDUCATION

- (i) Both of these two villages have primary, junior and high school. There are private schools also, where relatively resourceful sends their children.
- (ii) Almost all the families send their children to the school. At the junior and high school level the drop-out level is higher. This is particularly from the families of SC/ST, who are economically not well off. At the junior level the drop out rate is

not high. Almost everybody in the village wants give education to their children including girls. For the boys reason of giving education is job; for the girls it is better marriage prospect. In general the drop out of girls is higher than that of boys.

- (iii) Most of families said that their children do not get food in the school.
- (iv) Distribution of scholarship is also inadequate.
- (v) Villagers are critical about the (government) school teachers. They do not have time to discuss matters relating to teaching with them. But the villagers – especially the poor SC/ST – do not like the school teachers stay with them. For the teachers staying in the village make them do various work and remain under the influence of the village powerful.
- (vi) Villagers of all castes and categories of landholders are keep to give education to girls. Reason is better marriage. But said that the girls also go to work and they need be educated for that.
- (vii) Villages did not show much enthusiasm for adult education programme and/or Aanganwadi programme. The situation on this front is not good in both the villages.

V. HEALTH

- (i) General source of medical treatment in both the villages is quack or locally called Jhola chaap.
- (ii) There are primary health centres in both the villages, which have doctors, dai, etc. They become action on the occasion of specific government programmes. For treatment of major ailments and for emergencies the villagers remain dependent on the private doctors. They pay higher fees to the private doctors.

Like government doctors, the villagers said the private doctors are always busy, do not attend their patient properly, are partial to the rich and powerful, yet for the poor villagers, they are only source of treatment in time of ailment and in emergency. The private doctors also visit their home at the night and, they said, they do not always charge more. Fever is the universal disease of the villages. It is largely the effect of filth, dirt and water logged drain, which give birth and harbour germ-carrying mosquitoes.

- (iii) Kalyanpur has no public toilet. Lacchipur has public toilet. But they are virtually unusable.
- (iv) No notable cottage industry exists in both the villages. For a few that exists, the village is the only market.

In both the villages, there was hardly any training programme on to train the villagers artisans in their artisional craft.

CHAPTER IV

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

In the following pages, we have presented 707 cases collected by us. These cases are related to land distribution and the IRDP. Both are income augmenting programmes for the poor. The respondents are mostly dalit and tribals in the regions of Eastern U.P. (Appendix A). The districts specifically included are Saharanpur, Sonbhadra,¹ Chitrakoot, Jaunpur and Banda. The category 'Other' include Ambedkarnagar, Bahraich, Ballia and Shahjahanpur. This information was collected by us at random when we visited the region in connection with the project work. The largest number of respondents complained that they got the land patta, but could not get the possession - 279 in all. This category was followed by those whose 'patta' was cancelled (39 in actual number), those who suffered from double entry¹, etc.

LAND DISPUTES

The following are some of the instances of how the land starved poor - mostly dalits - have been deprived of an important source of their income by economically and socially influential through questionable means.

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1. Note : Following a government order in 1964 the barren and wastelands of Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and Chandauli area were transferred to the Forest Department, though they were continued to be recorded as Gram Sabha land in Gram Sabha record. In 1985, a large areas of these lands were distributed to the tribals. Now the Forest Department is claiming it back for sanctuary. This has led to disputes and tensions.

Case I: One dalit woman in Saharanpur district was deprived of her land (land size unspecified), which, she said, she was cultivating for four years, by a local landlords who claimed that land as his own. The Lekhpal and the police, when approached, told her that the land does not belong to her (She has no record of the land).

Case II: About 2 bighas of land (out of 4 bighas of ancestral land) of one dalit, was taken away by his neighbours during the Chakbandi (in Maharajganj district). The Patwari has so far refused the complainant's request to measure the land to find out the truth.

Case III: About 75 decimal of patta land which was being cultivated by one Sidhi Devi (of the above district) since 1994 was cancelled. The Patwari wants money for re-registration.

Case IV: The hut of one dalit built in a 2.5 decimal homestead land in 1988, was demolished by his neighbours, at the instance of Pradhan of the village. One permanent structure is being built on it now.

Case V: One landless dalit (in Maharajganj district) was cultivating his 48 decimal patta land for 14 years. In 1998, the village Pradhan cancelled his patta. On January 2001, when he approached District Magistrate for redress, the latter told him that the land of his meant for grazing, not cultivation.

Case VI: Sankar, a dalit in Maharajganj district, got 50 decimal patta land from the village landlord along with 15 other persons. But those who did not get

patta land filed cases, allegedly at the instances of the same landlords and the court stopped her taking the possession of the land.

Case VII: A dalit of Unnao district got 11 biswa of land as patta 3 years ago. But she has not been able to find the land. The Patwari also has expressed his inability to find the land.

Case VIII: When a landless Lonia (in Ballia district) migrated out of the village for work, one of his neighbour took possession of his 5 decimal homestead patta land, with the help of Pradhan which was in his possession since 1994-95. When on return the Lonia claimed the land, the usurper told him that the land belonged to him and he showed him the necessary papers. The Lonnia had no paper.

Case IX: One Kol Adivasi of Sonebhadra district got patta of 1 bigha Gram Samaj land, but did not get the land which is in possession of one local landowner who possess 150/200 bigha land.

Case X: The wife of one Kol Adivasi got patta of a small plot of land but did not get the possession. In the latest Chakbandi her plot number was changed so that she lost also her legal right to possess.

In Saharanpur, Sonebhadra and a few other areas, the dalits and local tribals have been deprived of their land, which they got during the days of land reform, in one ways or the other. In Sonebhadra district the tribals mostly Kols have been deprived of their land by the local landlords by force or fraud. In many cases, their land have been

submerged due to the construction of bund by the government, but they have not got any land in lieu of that (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1

Sl. No.	Details	Villages					
		Kewta		Musadhar		Ghorabal	
		Family (Nos.)	Land Av. per Family (Bigha)	Family (Nos.)	Land Av. per Family (Bigha)	Family (Nos.)	Land Av. per Family (Bigha)
1	Land Under the Occupation of the Local Landowners	15	2.26	32	2.6	5	1.3
2	Land Sub-merged	--	--	5	0.8	--	--
3	Land Promised but not received	--	--	3	1.3	--	--

Source : Field Survey.

In Sonebhadra, Mirzapur, Chandauli region all the barren and wasteland were transferred to the Forest Department for development (and maintenance) of forest. At the same time, their lands were kept in the Gram Sabha register and were distributed among the Kol tribals under the Zamindari Abolition Act in 1964. Now the Forest Department are reclaiming these land for forestation and the tribals are being uprooted leading to tension in the 100 villages of the district of Sonebhadra alone. We give below a cases for perusal (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2

Tribes/ Caste	Villages									
	Basauli		Tilauli		Bahuada		Kewta		Musadhar	
	Family (Nos.)	Average Land (Bigha)	Family (Nos.)	Average Land (Bigha)	Family (Nos.)	Average Land (Bigha)	Family (Nos.)	Average Land (Bigha)	Family (Nos.)	Average Land (Bigha)
Gond	3	8.6	--	--	31	5.6	98	3.0	--	--
Kol	27	5.6	12	0.4	--	--	3	6.3	17	2.4
Baiga	19	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chamar	9	7.2	--	--	--	--	50	1.2	--	--
Pal	--	--	--	--	13	9.2	--	--	--	--
Panika	--	--	--	--	4	4.0	--	--	--	--
Agaria	11	4	--	--	4	2.5	6	1.8	--	--
Gararia	--	--	--	--	13	6.8	--	--	--	--
Chauhan	--	--	5	0.62	--	--	--	--	--	--
Others	8	3.8	4	1.7	--	--	2	2.0	5	1.6

Note : 'Others' include Garasia, Paswan, Prajapati, Patel, Biswakarma, Kahal, Yadav and Muslim.
Source : Field Survey.

This has led to considerable tension. The process of this alienation and tension are illustrated through the following cases:

Case I : One Kol was cultivating his small plot of land (0.83 acre), which she got under the Zamindari Abolition Act. Since 1997 the Forest Department is claiming this land. The Ranger killed 3 members of his family, jailed wife and children, destroyed his pump and cut his crop. The court cases are going on with no end.

Case II: The same ranger raised objection to the cultivation of 13 bigha of land by one chamar woman, which she was cultivating for decades. She had the

original paper. At the Chakbandi, however, the paper was prepared in the name of the Forest Department, which is now claiming the land. When the forester came with armed guards and cut her crop, she approached the government officials. But she was told that the officials can not help her as the land belonged to the Forest Department on paper. She was asked to approach the higher court, which is beyond her means.

Case III: The Forest Department was claiming 15 bighas of land of the dalits, which they was cultivating for ages on the basis of the papers prepared during the Chakbandi. The forest ranger levelled their hut, destroyed crop and cut the tree. The district office is unable to help.

Case IV: About 61 dalits were cultivating about 15 bighas of land for long. Recently these lands were transferred to the Forest sanctuary. Since then the police are trying to oust them from land and trying to plant trees as part of the forestation leading to strikes and tension.

LOANS AND SUBSIDIES UNDER THE IRDP

Case I: Sanctioned Rs.15,000 loan for buying buffaloes, got only Rs.8000. Out of this the Gram Sewak took away Rs.3000. From the balance Rs.5000 he bought an old buffalo, which fell ill and he sold it for Rs.2,500 and deposited Rs.1000 in the Bank. But the recovery notice has come for Rs.20,000, which include Rs.6,500 interest for the pending principal amount.

Case II: One Valmiki woman (an untouchable) was persuaded to put thumb impression on paper for Rs.10,000 loan for pig rearing. But she did not hear anything about the loan till she got the recovery notice from the bank. Later another loan of Rs.10,000 was sanctioned to her for building houses under the Indira Aawas Yojana from the same Bank. But the manager deducted Rs.5000 from the new loan against the earlier loan and gave her Rs.5000, which he found inadequate for the house building. Now the amin is chasing her for loan recovery.

Case III: Seven Kol women of Sakrauhan village (Tehsil Karvi) each put thumb impression for Rs.10,000 IRDP loan, but did not get anything. The local agent in collusion with the bank manager took away the money. The police refused to register any case and the bank refused any action as the loan money has already been drawn.

Case IV: Father-in-law of one woman (in Chitrakoot district) took Rs.10,000 loan from the Block to dig well for irrigating (under Ten Lakh Well Scheme) his barren plot of land. But the digging of well has to be stopped halfway as the contractor entrusted to do the job struck layers of stone. In the meanwhile the woman has Rs.5,500 against the payment of loan. But the recovery notice shows Rs.7,000 as pending and says her land will be confiscated if the loan is not paid.

Case V: Pyarelal was working as bonded labour for three generation to a dominant Brahmin landlord for loan incurred by his grandfather. The Brahmin landlord has taken Rs.15000 as loan for buying pumpset against land,

which he bought when he was Pradhan and registered in the name of his bonded labour Pyarelal. Now the recovery notice has been served to Pyarelal for payment of the loan. The Brahmin landlord insist the Pyarelal will have to pay the loan.

Case VI: Only when the recovery notice of Rs.10,000 has reached that Sarju has come to know that the new Gram Sewak has taken a loan of that amount for buying Pumpset in his name. He has paid Rs.4500 by selling the pumpset, which the Gram Sewak had left at his home when he was absent after the recovery notice had been served to him.

Case VII: One dalit of Jaunpur district took a loan of Rs.10,000 - fifty per cent of this subsidy- for buying buffaloes. Rs.5000 was used for buying buffaloes and the balance is used for some other things. Now the recovery notice has come for Rs.7,700.

Case VIII: One *Chamarin* (of Jaunpur district) got Rs.7000 loan for milk business. For Rs.6000 she bought one buffalo. Over time she could pay off Rs.5000 but could not pay the balance. Now she has received a loan recovery notice of Rs.5,181.

Case IX: One Mushahar woman and her husband took a loan of Rs.10,000 (Rs.5000 of which is subsidy), which is used to buy pigs. But the pig died and her business closed down. Now the loan recovery notice of Rs.10,000 (of which Rs.5000 is subsidy) has reached her.

JAILED FOR LOAN

One landless labour, Nagera, was persuaded by her village Gram Sewak to take a loan of Rs.15,000 for buying buffaloes. Out of the first instalment of Rs.9000, the Gram Sewak took away Rs.4000 as his and Bank Manager's commission. From the balance of Rs.5000 she could buy an old buffalo. From the second instalment of Rs.6000, the Gram Sewak deducted Rs.1000 again for his and Bank Manager's commission and with the balance money she bought one cart. But her venture was unsuccessful as one of the buffaloes died. When the demand for loan repayment came, therefore, she could not repay and was jailed and detained for 14 days in a room, which had no ventilation and no fan.

Case X: Bajrangi, a Chamar, was persuaded to take a loan of Rs.16000 by his village Gram Sewak. The Gram Sewak took away the first instalment of Rs.7000 and said to have given to the seller for buffaloes. But Bajrangi was told that he has to wait a few days for the buffaloes to come. But the buffaloes did not come. Out of the second instalment of Rs.9000, the Gram Sewak took away Rs.4000 as his commission and out of the balance Rs.5000 he could buy one buffalo. But one day his buffalo-cart met with an accident. The buffaloes got injured, he could not run his business and, therefore, could not pay up the loan. He was arrested, but released. Somehow he repaired the cart and sold it for Rs.5000 and pay back part of the loan. Now the Gram Sewak is threatening to get him arrested unless he pays the entire loan.

Case XI: One *Lohar*, a Chamar, said that he received a loan of Rs.10000 (50 per cent of it as subsidy) from an Allahabad Bank for raising pig and another Rs.5000 for buying pumps. Out of the first loan of Rs.10000, the Gram Sewak and the Bank Manager took away Rs.5000. From the balance he bought pigs. When the demand for loan repayment came, he paid Rs.12,000. But the Bank is demanding Rs.10000 more. He was arrested once for non-payment of loans.

Case XII: Out of a loan of Rs.12,000 that Shiv Prasad (District Banda) took for supply of stone, Rs.3000 was taken away by the Gram Sewak and the Bank Manager as commission and paid Rs.5000 to contractor for supplying the stone. When the contractor did not supply the stone, he registered a case with the police and paid Rs.500 to the police for that. But the police did not act. Shiv Prasad repaid Rs.6000 out of the loan of Rs.15000. When he failed to repay the balance, he was detained for 13 days in the jail for the default. Since then he was arrested for twice for the same reason and twice released after bribing the police.

Case XIII: Bajranglal (District Jaunpur) took a loan of Rs.1000 under the IRDP to raise goats. But his business failed as the goats died. On May 2000, he received the loan recovery notice for Rs.12842. On 27 January 2001 he was arrested for non-payment of loan for 14 days.

Case XIV: Hiralal (District Banda) took loan of Rs.12000 for business in stone. He paid the Gram Sewak Rs.3000 for this and paid him the balance Rs.9000 to be given to the stone supplier. He paid Rs.5000 towards the repayment

of loan to the Amin. In spite of this the loan recovery of Rs.12850 (principal and interest) reached him. He was arrested for non-payment of loan.

Case XV: One dalit took a loan of Rs.6000 for doing trade in garments. But his business did not succeed. In spite of this he paid Rs.2000 towards repayment of loan. He was arrested for non-payment of the balance and released after paying Rs.3500 without receipt. Now he has been told that he will have to pay another Rs.5000.

Case XVI: Santosh, a Raidas by caste, took a loan of Rs.12000 for buying leather, but could not pay back the loan. He was arrested, detained for 3 days and got his release after paying Rs.2200 to the police and depositing Rs.8000 to the bank. He has been informed that he will have to pay Rs.5000 more.

Case XVII: Out of Rs.45000 that he got as loan, Ram Lal, a Chamar, used Rs.22500 for buying bricks, built piggery, etc. and used the balance to pay back old loan. But his business did not work and he failed to pay back loan. He was arrested and detained in jail for 14 days, and released after depositing Rs.10000 in the bank. Now he has been informed that he still has one lakh rupees to pay.

Case XVIII: Bhagwati, a Chamar, took Rs.10000 under the IRDP, but got in hand Rs.5000 only, with which he bought from the village two old buffaloes, who fell ill. Now the amin was asking Rs.7000 as loan recovery, and threatening to arrest him.

Case XIX: Kanhaiya, a Chamar, took a loan of Rs.5000 to start a Kirana Shop. He was not given the money, but got some goods from bania, who was paid Rs.5000 from the Bank. But his store did not work and he could not pay. He has been arrested a number of times. Each time he got his release, after paying the police. He still has Rs.2,500 as pending loan.

Case XX: Chamela Devi (of District Jaunpur) was persuaded to operate under the family planning on the promise that she would have a house under the "Weaker Section Housing Scheme." But the operation was unsuccessful, she fell ill, and spent money for her treatment. But she did not have the promised house.

Case XXI: Babulal, a Dhanuk, took a loan of Rs.9200 for raising pigs, but got only Rs.4600, out of which the Gram Sewak took away Rs.1000 as his commission. He fail to pay back loan as his business failed. For default, he was arrested twice for 14 days each and detained. Meanwhile, at the time of detention, his land of 10 biswa was auctioned to his neighbour, who is linked to one Kunti Lal, a powerful, ex-government official and landowning gentry of his village, who is now in possession of his plot. In February 2000, Babulal was forcibly taken to the Police Station and forced to sign papers and then released. Now Kuntilal and his men are threatening him to leave his land and not allowing him to buit house on his own homestead land.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

- (i) The land question — still the most important assets — remains unresolved even after five decades of the passing of the U.P. Land Reforms. Almost fifty per cent of the landless and poor peasants have not got patta of land promised to them. In some cases they have got land that is barren and uncultivable.
- (ii) Often those who have got their land patta have not got the possession of the land. They have been denied possession of their land by the original owner of land, their powerful neighbours, the village officials, Pradhan (often himself a zamindar and village influential). In many cases asami patta distributed is being cancelled. In some areas the barren gram-sabha land that has been transferred already to the Forest Department has been given to the dalits. These lands are now being taken away by the Forest Department. This is happening in districts like Sonbhadra.
- (iii) Under the IRDP loans, the SC/ST and the poor have been persuaded by the bank managers, gramsewak, etc. to take loans under the scheme. But the malpractices are almost universal as our case studies have amply shown:
 - (a) Often these poor have not got the entire loans. The intermediaries have taken away the balance in the name of commission. They have usually taken away the subsidy components of the loan.
 - (b) Often these poor have been deprived of the entire loan almost without their knowledge. They have come to know of the loan amount when the demand for loan recovery has come.
 - (c) When they failed to pay the loan, they have been arrested and confined.

- (d) When the loan amount has reached them (even partially) these poor do not have the resources to use them for the productive purposes for which they have taken the loan. One crisis or the other struck them and they have not been able to pay back the loan.

APPENDIX-A

	Saharanpur	Sonebhadra	Chitrakoot	Jaunpur	Banda	Other	Total
I. Land Related Cases							
(a) Got Patta but not possession	27	48	58	61	30	55	279
(b) 'Asami' Patta cancelled	29	--	1	--	--	9	39
(c) Got land possession, but not patta	--	--	--	--	--	7	7
(d) Got patta/possession, but land taken away	6	--	1	9	--	4	20
(e) Patta taken away declaring owner dead	--	--	2	--	1	--	3
(f) Double Entry	--	--	29	--	1	1	31
(g) Uncultivable land given	--	--	9	--	--	--	9
(h) Fake will/inheritance benami	--	--	7	--	1	2	10
II. Loans							
(a) Not got entire loan amount	22	--	31	13	22	51	139
(b) Fake loan	4	--	12	14	2	--	32
(c) Jailed for loan recovery	4	--	5	29	16	17	71
(d) Not given loan repayment receipt	6	--	--	5	2	7	20
(e) Not given subsidy in loan	3	--	--	1	--	2	6
(f) Land sold for loan recovery	3	--	5	--	--	1	9
(g) Housing loan	--	--	--	28	--	1	29
(h) Sahukar loan	--	--	--	--	--	3	3
TOTAL	104	48	160	160	75	160	707

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATION

Fight against poverty began in the eighties. In the initial decade this anti-poverty drive was through structural changes of the society. From the sixties onwards, the focus of anti-poverty programme changed from emphasis on structural changes to social group specific programme, which sought to generate income through special programme and/or raised the capacities of the weaker section through education, improve their health, etc. In course of time these programmes have been changed in form, content and number, but the basic focuses have remained unchanged.

For constraints of time, we have taken only two villages in Malwa block of Hardoi district for intensive study with the help of two questionnaires as also through case studies, interviews, group meetings, etc.

Social and economic structures of these two villages that have emerged out of these are as the following:

- (1) Both the villages are well connected mainly through roads.
- (2) Both the villages are dominated by marginal and poor farmers. The large land-holders are few in both the villages.
- (3) Caste-wise the largest numbers in both the villages are SC/ST. The upper caste are few in number.

- (4) Dominant landholders are mostly upper castes. SC/ST and OBC are middling landholders. In Kalyanpur a few of them are bigger landholders. Quite a few upper caste families in both the villages are poor and marginal farmers.
- (5) Self-cultivation is the major occupation in both the villages. The OBC and SC/STs also work as agricultural labourers and construction workers. Interestingly, quite a few of upper caste also work as agricultural labourers and construction workers.
- (6) There is significant number of migration from these two villages and these include all types of landholders and all castes.
- (7) The upper caste — both major and minor landholders are educated and keen to provide education to their children to the boys and girls. Intending the SC/ST and OBCs have shown their keenness for education. They too want to send their children, including their girls, to school in spite of many constraints that they face.

I. RATION SHOP

The villagers are critical about the functioning of the ration shop and also the shop owners:

- (1) Shops are not open regularly or open at the time when most of the villagers have no time or no money.
- (2) Only kerosene are sold which is purchased by everybody in the village. Other commodities are sold only occasionally and their quality is poor.
- (3) Everybody talked about malpractices in the distribution on APL/BPL cards.
- (4) SC/ST are the major buyers.

II. JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA

- (1) People talked about various kinds of malpractices in project work, payment, etc.
- (2) People are afraid of giving information as the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana contracts are mostly at the hand of village elites who are vengeful.
- (3) The rural poor lack specific information about various types of work under this scheme. They are dependent on the village elites, including Pradhan, for information.

III. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

- (1) Like JRY, in this case also the rural poor - the potential beneficiaries - are dependent on the village gentries, bankers, etc. for project details. The later have material interest to withheld information.
- (2) Everybody complained about large-scale malpractices in the actual operation of these projects. Often the applicants have not received the entire money.
- (3) On the other hand, in many instances, the loans have not been paid back.
- (4) The OBC have benefitted more than others from these schemes. Reason for this is that they are more informed and more organized - Castewise perhaps - in confronting the officials and rural elites and extracts maximum benefits.

IV. ON EDUCATION

- (1) Both of these two villages have primary, junior and high school. There are private schools also, where relatively resourceful sends their children.
- (2) Almost all the families send their children to the school. At the junior and high school level the drop-out level is higher. This is particularly from the families of SC/ST, who are economically not well off. At the junior level the drop out rate is

not high. Almost everybody in the village wants give education to their children including girls. For the boys reason of giving education is job; for the girls it is better marriage prospect. In general the drop out of girls is higher than that of boys.

- (3) Most of families said that their children do not get food in the school.
- (4) Distribution of scholarship is also inadequate.
- (5) Villagers are critical about the (government) school teachers. They do not have time to discuss matters relating to teaching with them. But the villagers — especially the poor SC/ST — do not like the school teachers stay with them. For the teachers staying in the village make them do various work and remain under the influence of the village powerful.
- (6) Villagers of all castes and categories of landholders are keep to give education to girls. Reason is better marriage. But said that the girls also go to work and they need be educated for that.
- (7) Villages did not show much enthusiasm for adult education programme and/or Aanganwadi programme. The situation on this front is not good in both the villages.

V. HEALTH

- (1) General source of medical treatment in both the villages is quack or locally called Jhola chaap.
- (2) There are primary health centres in both the villages, which have doctors, dai, etc. They become action on the occasion of specific government programmes. For treatment of major ailments and for emergencies the villagers remain dependent on the private doctors. They pay higher fees to the private doctors.

Like government doctors, the villagers said the private doctors are always busy, do not attend their patient properly, are partial to the rich and powerful, yet for the poor villagers, they are only source of treatment in time of ailment and in emergency. The private doctors also visit their home at the night and, they said, they do not always charge more. Fever is the universal disease of the villages. It is largely the effect of filth, dirt and water logged drain, which give birth and harbour germ-carrying mosquitoes.

- (3) Kalyanpur has no public toilet. Lacchipur has public toilet. But they are virtually unusable.
- (4) No notable cottage industry exists in both the villages. For a few that exists, the village is the only market.

In both the villages there was hardly any training programme on to train the villagers artisans in their artisanal craft.

CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATION

Programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, etc. have helped in surviving during agricultural slack season and help them rise above the poverty level. Ration shops do help the poor people to get kerosene, an invaluable source of light for them.

But our study limited though they are in coverage, highlights certain important weakness:

- (1) Delivery system is weak and cumbersome. For buying of pumpset in IRDP needs co-operation between bank, local dealer and the beneficiaries, which is round about and delaying.

- (2) The absence of co-operation among agencies likes bank, dealer, etc.
- (3) Corruption, which the beneficiaries, poor and ill inform, unable to cope with.
- (4) The programmes are formulated, perhaps inevitably, at the higher level of bureaucracy, politicians and NGOs. The peoples' participation is still limited, despite talks to that effect. The Panchayat usually are indifferent, at best, in this respect.
- (5) Programmes lack synchronization with the beneficiary's need. When they need land for the food production, they were given buffaloes, when they need two pairs of bullocks, they were given one bullock, or a sewing machine.

POLICY RECOMMENDATION

At the cost of being repetitive, we would like to point out that the strengthening of the Panchayat System is the only way to make this poverty alleviation effective and their effect long standing.

Not just Pradhan but the entire Panchayat should be actively participating in identifying the beneficiaries, monitor the delivery system, stand guarantee for the loan, etc. and ensure their return.

The block office should ensure wide circulation of precise information about different schemes in local language, which reach wider population on regular basis.

गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान, लखनऊ

‘उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जीवन स्तर में सुधार हेतु कार्यक्रमों का मूल्यांकन’

घरबार अनुसूची

- | | | | |
|-----|------------|-----|---------------------|
| 1.0 | जनपद | 1.1 | तहसील |
| 1.2 | ग्राम/गांव | 1.3 | घर के मुखिया का नाम |
| 1.4 | जाति | | |

- 2.0 कृपया वर्तमान में घर पर रहने वाले सभी सदस्यों के नाम बताइये (इसमें साथ में रहने वाले नौकर और अन्य जो कि अस्थायी रूप से बाहर हो, लेकिन सामान्यतया यहां रहता हो, को शामिल किया जायेगा। अस्थायी आगंतुक जैसे विवाहित पुत्री, वर्तमान में परिवार में रह रही हो को भी शामिल किया जायेगा।)

क्रम सं०	नाम	यहां के 1. निवासी 2. अनिवासी	मुखिया से सम्बन्ध (कोड 1)	लिंग स्त्री/पुरु	आयु*	वैवाहिक स्थिति***	शैक्षिक स्तर (कोड 2)	न्यूनतम कार्य/ आय की प्रकृति (स्पष्ट करें)
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
9.								
10.								
11.								
12.								

* आयु पूर्ण वर्षों में उदाहरणार्थ 16 वर्ष, 16 वर्ष 5 माह के लिए

** 1. अविवाहित 2. तात्कालिक विवाहित 3. विधवा 4. तलाकशुदा 5. अलग/बंटवारा
6. विवाहित, लेकिन गौना नहीं हुआ 7. विवाहित।

कोड 2.1

01. मुखिया
02. पत्नी या पति
03. पुत्र या पुत्री
04. दामाद या बहू
05. पौत्र या पौत्री
06. अभिभावक या माता पिता
07. श्वसुर या सास
08. भाई या बहन
09. साला / बहनोई या साली / ननद
10. अन्य सम्बन्धी
11. गोद लिया या पालित बच्चा
12. सम्बन्धी नहीं
13. नहीं मालूम

2.1 मकान का प्रकार (अवलोकन करें)

1. झोपड़ी (घास / फूस की दीवार और छत)
2. कच्चा (मिट्टी की दीवार और पट्टी / खपरा / खपरैल की छत आदि)
3. मिश्रित (कच्ची / पक्की ईंटें और मिट्टी / गारा)
4. पक्का (कंकड़ और ईंटों के साथ सीमेंट, टिन आदि)

2.2 आमतौर पर पेयजल के स्रोत क्या हैं?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. पाइप / टैप वाटर / स्टैण्ड पोस्ट | 5. तलाब / गड्ढा |
| 2. ट्यूब वेल / बोर वेल / हैंड पम्प | 6. नदी |
| 3. कुआ | 7. अन्य |
| 4. नहर | |

2.3 क्या घर में निम्न चीजें मौजूद हैं?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 01. सिलाई मशीन | 11. कार |
| 02. दीवाल घड़ी / घड़ी | 12. ट्रैक्टर |
| 03. सोफा सेट | 13. थ्रैसर |
| 04. पंखा | 14. बैलगाड़ी |
| 05. रेडियो या ट्रॉजिस्टर | 15. पानी की मशीन / पम्प सेट |
| 06. रेफ्रिजरेटर | 16. गाय |
| 07. टेलीविजन | 17. बैल |
| 08. वीडियो / वीडियो सीडी पीडी | 18. भैंस |
| 09. साइकिल | 19. बकरिया |
| 10. मोटर साइकिल या स्कूटर | 20. भेड़ |
| | 21. अन्य (स्पष्ट करें) |

कोड 2.2

00. अशिक्षित
- 01-09 से नवीं कक्षा तक स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चे
10. हाई स्कूल
11. इंटरमीडिएट
12. स्नातक लेकिन पूर्ण नहीं
13. स्नातक
14. परास्नातक
15. तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण
16. पेशेवर
17. शिक्षित लेकिन औपचारिक शिक्षा नहीं
18. 6 साल से कम आयु के बच्चे

- 4.3 सामान्यतया ठेका (किराये/बटाई आदि) की अवधि इन दिनों क्या होती है?
- 4.4 इस/ इन, जमींदार/जमींदारों से आप जमीन कितने दिनों से किराये पर ले रहें हैं? (जमींदार का नाम/वर्षों की संख्या आदि का विवरण दीजिए/उसके बारे में बटाईदार का मत/अभिमत)
- 4.5 क्या जमींदार प्रतिवर्ष अपने बटाई कृषकों/अर्द्धकृषकों को बदल देते हैं? यदि हाँ तो क्यों? कारण स्पष्ट कीजिए?
- 4.6 क्या वे (जमींदार) अपने खेतों/प्लाटों को प्रतिवर्ष/प्रतिवर्ष में बदल देते हैं? यदि हाँ तो क्यों? कारण दीजिए?
- 4.7 क्या आपने अपनी जमीन किराये/बटाई पर दी है? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 4.8 यदि हाँ, तो विवरण दीजिए (यदि नहीं तो 5.0 पर आयें)

क्र. सं०	किसानों के नाम	जाति	किसान की अपनी जमीन (एकड़ में)	किराये पर खेत (एकड़ में)	किराया
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

- 4.9 क्या आप जुताई/ कृषि कार्य की कीमत में साक्षा रखते हैं? 1.हाँ 2. नहीं
- 4.10 यदि हाँ तो कीमत की साक्षेदारी का विवरण दीजिए
1. बीज
 2. उर्वरक/खाद
 3. पानी
- 4.11 क्या आप समान/उसी प्लाट/खेत को बटाई/ठेके पर उठाते/देते हैं?
- 4.12 यदिहाँ तो क्यों?
- 4.13 यदि नहीं तो क्यों?
- 4.14 क्या आप उसी/समान व्यक्ति को किराये पर (जमीन) देते हैं?
- 4.15 यदि हाँ तो क्यों?
- 4.16 यदि नहीं तो क्यों?
- 5 ऋण/लोन/कर्ज
- 5.2 क्या आपने कोई कर्ज /ऋण लिया है? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 5.3 यदि हाँ तो निम्न विवरण दीजिए

क्रसं०	स्रोत	राशि (रु०)	वर्ष	कमीशन	मात्रा कि०ग्रा०	ब्याज दर	भुगतान की गयी राशि/मात्रा
1.	बैंक						
2.	सहकारी समिति/ सहकारिता						
3.	जमींदार						
4.	वह जमींदार जिससे आपने किराये/बटाई पर जमीन ली है						
5.	किराना दुकान						
6.	साहूकार/सेठ						
7.	सम्बन्धी						
8.	अन्य						

नोट/टीप : ऋण नकद या वस्तु में हो सकता है जैसे फसल, उर्वरक/खाद, पानी आदि। कृषकों के क्रेडिटर्स/साख धारक और उनसे सम्बन्धी मजदूरों की घटनाओं के बारे में मनोवृत्ति/मनोभाव को निकालने का प्रयास करें। उदाहरणार्थ की क्रेडिटर्स साख धारक उनसे बिना भुगतान या कम भुगतान पर खेत में या घर में कार्य कराना चाहते हैं।

6 फसल की बिक्री/मार्केटिंग

6.1 आपने पिछले वर्ष फसल बेची थी?

1. हाँ 2. नहीं

6.2 यदि हाँ तो निम्न विवरण दें (यदि नहीं तो 7.0 पर आर्यें)

क्रसं०	फसल	थक्कय मात्रा	विक्रय की अवधि	बजार मूल्य
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

6.2 किसको बेचा?

क्र सं०	स्रोत	मात्रा	विक्रय की अवधि	कीमत	बजार का मूल्य
1.	वाह्य व्यापारी				
2.	ग्रामीण व्यापारी				
3.	किराना दुकान				
4.	राशन दुकानदार				
5.	ग्राम जमींदार				
6.	ग्राम जमींदार जिसने बटाई/ किराये पर जमीन दी है।				
7.	मण्डी परिषद				
8.	सरकारी खरीद/लेवी				
9.					

- 7 क्या आप कृषि मजदूरी भी करते हैं? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 7.1 क्या आपकी पत्नी, पुत्री आदि कृषि मजदूर के रूप में कार्य करती हैं? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 7.2 यदि हाँ तो उन जमींदार/ जमींदारों के बारे में विवरण दीजिए जिनके साथ आप, आपकी पत्नी और बच्चे कार्य करते हैं।
1. नाम
 2. जाति
 3. जमीन (एकड़ में)
 4. मजदूरी का भुगतान हुआ या नहीं?
 5. कार्य शैली ली के हिसाब से
- अ.
- ब.
- स.
- द.
- 7.3 क्या आप जानते हैं कि न्यूनतम मजदूरी क्या है? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 7.4 क्या आप वह मजदूरी प्राप्त करते हैं? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 7.5 कितने समय से आप अपने जमींदार के खेत में कार्य करते हैं? वर्ष..... माह..... दिन से
- 7.6 जमींदार के बारे में आपका मत क्या है?
- 7.7 क्या आप यह जानते हैं कि उच्च जातीय जमींदार जैसे — ब्राह्मण, राजपूत आदि यादव और कुर्मी जमींदारों से ज्यादा भुगतान करते हैं और अच्छा बर्ताव करते हैं? अपने अनुभवों का विवरण दीजिए?
- 7.8 क्या आप सोचते हैं कि धनी जमींदार मध्यम/ गरीब जमींदारों की तुलना में अधिक भुगतान करते हैं और अपने कृषि मजदूरों से अच्छा बर्ताव करते हैं? अपने अनुभवों का विवरण दें।

7.9 क्या आप अपने पड़ोसी के साथ खेतों में कार्य की अदला-बदली भी करते हैं?

1.हाँ 2. नहीं

7.10 यदि हाँ, तो कार्य विनिमय (आदान-प्रदान) के कारण और दर बताइये?

8.0 जन वितरण योजना :

8.1 अ- उस राशन दुकान का नाम और स्थान बताइये, जहाँ से आप राशन खरीदते हैं?

नाम - दुकान
दुकानदार

स्थान-

ब- आप क्या प्राप्त करते हैं?

मात्रा

मूल्य
राशन दुकान

मूल्य
बाजार

1. चावल
2. गेहूँ
3. शक्कर
4. मिट्टी का तेल
5. अन्य

स- आप राशन कब खरीदते हैं?

(माह में/केवल त्यौहारों में)

द- क्या नियमित (राशन) लाते हैं?
यदि नहीं तो क्यों?(कारण स्पष्ट करें)

1. हाँ 2. नहीं

य- दुकान किसके पास है?

नाम

जाति

उसकी जमीन

आय

सामाजिक/राजनीतिक/पंचायत/परिवार से सम्बन्ध

र- उसके बारे में मत

9.0 I. जवाहर रोजगार योजना (जे0 आर0 वाई0) की तरह के योजना आदि

II. आय बढ़ाने/ वृद्धि के लिये

9.1 नाम

कब गांव में प्रारम्भ हुई

9.2 योजना की अवधि

9.3 योजना की प्रकृति क्या है?

9.4 क्या आप उसमें भाग लेते हैं या नहीं?

9.5 कितना भुगतान करते हैं?

9.6 भुगतान का माध्यम और प्रकृति

वस्तु/ नकद

9.7 आपको भुगतान कब होता है?

प्रतिदिन/ साप्ताहिक/ कार्य के पश्चात

9.8 आपको भुगतान पूर्ण हुआ या आंशिक

9.9 क्या भुगतान रुका हुआ है?

रोक/अवरोध की अवधि क्या है?

9.10 योजना/कार्य का ठेका कौन लेता है?

अ- क्या वह प्रधान/ पंचायत सदस्य या अन्य प्रभुत्वशील व्यक्ति हैं?

ब- उसकी जमीन

स- अन्य व्यावसाय

द- राजनैतिक/ सामाजिक/ अन्य (उदाहरणार्थ असामाजिक) सम्पर्क

य- उसके बारे में आप का मत/ राय

10.0 समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास परियोजना (आई0 आर0 डी0 पी0) आदि की तरह की योजनाएं

10.1 योजना का नाम

10.2 योजना के बारे में आपको कैसे जानकारी मिली

1- प्रधान 2- पंच/ पंचायत सदस्यस- लेखपाल 3- बैंक कर्मी

4- बी0डी0ओ 5- बी0डी0ओ0 कर्मी 6- ग्रामीणों द्वारा-पारिवारिक सदस्यों द्वारा

7- मित्र

(परिवार सदस्य या मित्र के केस में यह जानने का प्रयास करें कि उन्हें कैसे इसके बारे में जानकारी मिली)

- 10.3 ऋणराशि और छूट का प्राविधान
- 10.4 उसके लिये कब आवेदन किया था? दिन / माह / वर्ष
- 10.5 किसको आवेदन किया था?
- 10.6 क्या उसने पूर्ण राशि दी?
- 10.7 यदि हाँ, तो कब
- 10.8 यदि नहीं तो उसने कितनी राशि दी?
- 10.9 किसने कमीशन लिया?
- 10.10 कब और कैसे कमीशन लिया
- 10.11 किस सम्पत्ति/ऐसेट के बारे में : जैसे - पम्पसेट/ बैस / सुअर
- 10.12 परिसम्पत्ति की किस्म /मानक स्तर
- 10.13 उसने कब परिसम्पत्ति दिया?
- 10.14 क्या उसने परिसम्पत्ति पर आसानी से कब्जा दिया?
- 10.15 क्या वह परिसम्पत्ति अभी भी कब्जे में है? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 10.16 क्या उसने आसानी से परिसम्पत्ति पर कब्जा दे दिया?
- 10.17 यदि उसने कब्जा नहीं दिया तो क्यों? कारण बताओ?
- 10.18 क्या उसने ऋण /कर्ज को वापसी भुगतान कर दिया?
- 10.19 यदि हाँ, तो कितना और कब ?
- 10.20 यदि नहीं, तो आपने क्यों नहीं भुगतान किया?
- 10.21 क्या आप जानते हैं कि आपको कर्जा वापस करना जरूरी/आवश्यक है। 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 10.22 क्या आपने भुगतान के लिये कोई वसूली पत्र प्राप्त किया?
- 10.23 यदि हाँ, तो कब, कैसे और कितने के लिये?
- 10.24 किसके पास से वसूली पत्र आया था?
- 10.25 क्या कोई व्यक्ति राशि भुगतान कराने के लिये आया था?
- 10.26 कौन आया था? चौकीदार, लेखपाल, प्रधान आदि

- 10.27 क्या वह भुगतान न करने पर गिरफ्तार किया गया?
- 10.28 यदि हाँ, तो कब कितने दिनों के लिये और कहां बंदी बनाया गया था?
- 10.29 कोई प्रताड़ना की घटना

नोट/टीप : ऐसे दृष्टान्त/ उदाहरण भी पाये जा सकते हैं जिसमें पूर्ण ऋण लाभार्थी तक पहुंच नहीं पाता है लेकिन वसूली पत्र भेज दिया जाता है और वसूली की प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ हो जाती है। इस प्रकार के गलत ऋण की घटना/केस में समग्र घटना को ऊपर पंक्तियों में रिकार्ड किया/लिखा जायेगा।

शिक्षा/स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण

- 11.0 पाठशाला
- 11.1 क्या आपके गांव में कोई स्कूल है? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 11.2 यदि हाँ, तो विवरण दीजिए

क्रसं0	स्कूल	गांव में	गांव के बाहर	आपके घर से दूरी	स्कूल जाने का साधन
1.	प्रथमिक पाठशाला				
2.	जूनियर हाई स्कूल/ उच्च प्राथमिक				
3.	हाईस्कूल/इण्टर कालेज				
4.	अन्य/गैर सरकारी स्कूल				

- 11.3 क्या आपके बच्चे स्कूल जाते हैं? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 11.4 यदि हाँ, तो विवरण दें

क्रसं0	नाम	लिंग	आयु	कक्षा
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

- 11.5 क्या स्कूल में बच्चों को आहार मिलता है? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 11.6 क्या आपके बच्चों को स्कूल से छात्र वृत्ति मिलती है? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 11.7 यदि हाँ, तो कितनी?
- 11.8 यदि नहीं तो कारण लिखें
- 11.9 सरकारी स्कूल के अध्यापकों से आपका विचार विमर्श होता है? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 11.10 उनके विषय में आपके अनुभव क्या हैं?
- 11.11 क्या सरकारी स्कूल के अध्यापक रोज स्कूल आते हैं? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 11.12 क्या आप गाँव में ही अध्यापकों को रूकना पसंद करते हैं? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 11.13 क्या सरकारी स्कूल के अध्यापक बच्चों की पढ़ाई के प्रति गम्भीर हैं? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 11.15 यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं?
- 11.16 क्या आप अपनी लड़कियों को पढ़ाना पसंद करते हैं? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 11.17 यदि नहीं तो कारण स्पष्ट करें
- 11.18 यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन्हें उच्च शिक्षा रोजगार की स्वीकृति देंगे? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 11.19 आपके ग्रामीण समुदाय में लड़कियों के शिक्षा और रोजगार के प्रति क्या नजरिया है?
- 11.20 क्या आप इन कार्यक्रमों के बारे में जानते हैं? इसके बारे में आपका क्या मत है?
1. प्रौढ़ शिक्षा
 2. अनौपचारिक शिक्षा
 3. आंगन बाड़ी
12. आंगनबाड़ी योजना आपके गाँव में है? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 12.1 यह योजना आपके गाँव में कब से चल रही है?
- 12.2 इसमें मिलने वाला पुष्ताहार (दलिया/ पंजीरी/ बिस्कुट आदि) क्या बच्चों को मिलता है? / गर्भवती / धात्री महिलाओं को मिलता है? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 12.3 यदि कम मिल रहा है तो कारण बतायें?

12.4 यदि हों तो कितना और कितने दिनों बाद?

12.5 यदि नहीं तो कारण बताइये?

13. स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण

13.1 क्या आपके गांव में प्राथमिक/ उप प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र है? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं

13.2 यदि हाँ तो उसमें डॉक्टर/ नर्स/ चिकित्सा सुविधाएं हैं? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं

13.3 यदि आप के परिवार का कोई सदस्य बीमार पड़ता है तो सामान्यतः आप इलाज के लिए कहाँ जाते हैं?

13.4 क्या पिछले तीन माह में उप केन्द्र/ प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र/ सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र आदि से आपके परिवार को कोई देखने आया?

13.5 यदि हाँ तो कौन व्यक्ति आया?

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. ए0एन0एम0 | 2. दाई | 3. पुरुष कार्यकर्ता |
| 4. महिला कार्यकर्ता | 5. पुरुष डॉक्टर | 6. महिला डॉक्टर |

13.6 पिछली बार जब स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता आया तो उसने आपके साथ कितना समय दिया?

13.7 क्या स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता द्वारा दी गयी सहायता से आप संतुष्ट हैं? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं

13.8 यदि नहीं तो कारण बताइये?

13.9 क्या पिछले छः माह में आपने स्वयं को /परिवार के सदस्य को किसी प्राइवेट चिकित्सक/क्लीनिक/ अस्पताल में दिखाया? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं

13.10 यदि हाँ, तो बीमारी का नाम व कारण बताइए

13.11 प्राइवेट डॉक्टर आपको देखने में कितना समय देते हैं? यदि आन वहां जाते हैं?

- 13.12 क्या प्राइवेट डॉक्टर वह सब औजार रखते हैं जो इलाज के लिए आवश्यक हैं? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 13.13 क्या प्राइवेट डॉक्टर/नर्स/दाईयां इत्यादि आपके घर आते हैं?
जब कभी आपको उनकी जरूरत पड़ती है तब 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 13.14 वे कितने/रुपये लेते हैं?
- (अ) जब उन्हें दिखाते हैं रुपये
- (ब) जब वे दिन में आपके घर देखने आते हैं रुपये
- (स) जब वे रात को देखने आते हैं रुपये
- 13.15 आपके गांव में दवाइयों का प्राइवेट स्रोत क्या है?
- (अ) मेडिकल स्टोर
- (ब) परचून की दुकान पर बिकने वाली फुटकर दवा
- (स) झोला छाप डॉक्टर
- (द) अन्य
- 13.16 आपके गांव में ऐसी कौन सी बीमारी होती है जिससे ज्यादातर लोग प्रभावित होते हैं?
- 13.17 उसका/बीमारी का कारण बता सकते हैं?
- 13.18 क्या आप जानते हैं कि टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम छ. जानलेवा बीमारियों से बचाव करता है जैसे डिप्थीरिया, पोलियो, टिटनेस, चेचक/खसरा, काली खांसी, टी0बी0 आदि।
- 13.19 क्या आपके यहां कृत्रिम बीमारी से ग्रस्त हैं जैसे कैंसर/टी0बी0 आदि
- (अ) आपके गांव में 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- (ब) आपके परिवार में 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
15. शौचालय
- 15.1 क्या आपके घर में शौचालय है? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 15.2 यदि नहीं तो आप/आपके परिवार की महिलाएं आदि शौच के लिए कहां जाते/जाती हैं?
- 15.3 क्या आपके गांव में कोई सार्वजनिक शौचालय है? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 15.4 यदि हाँ, तो क्या आप उसका उपयोग करते हैं? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 15.5 क्या वह अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति को उपयोग करने दिया जाता है? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं

16.0 कुटीर उद्योग / प्रशिक्षण

- 16.1 क्या आपके गांव में ड्राइसम आदि जैसी योजनाएं चलाई गई हैं? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 16.2 यदि हाँ, तो क्या आप/आपके परिवार का सदस्य उसमें शामिल हुआ? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 16.3 यदि हाँ, तो उसमें क्या सिखाया गया और उसमें कुछ मिला या नहीं?
- 16.4 उससे आपको रोजगार मिला या नहीं?
- 16.4 क्या आप कुटीर उद्योग (चरखा/कढ़ाई/सिलाई आदि) में भागीदार हैं? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 16.5 यदि हाँ, तो उसके लिये निकटतम बाजार कहाँ है, जहाँ अपने उत्पाद/श्रम को बेच सकें।
17. क्या आपके परिवार में किसी को वृद्धावस्था/विधवा पेंशन मिलती है? 1. हाँ 2. नहीं
- 17.1 यदि हाँ, तो कितनी?
- 17.2 यदि नहीं तो क्यों?

अन्वेषक की टिप्पणी

हस्ताक्षर

अन्वेषक का नाम

दिनांक